



photos by ted parker

citizens wage hard core porno battle

by tom allen

A state-wide fight against pornography and the public screening of X-rated movies is gaining support through a proposed initiative.

A Seattle committee, Decency in Environment-Entertainment Today (DIET), is gauging community feeling towards the initiative, aiming for the 117,000 signatures, needed for placement on the November ballot.

The measure would declare places where lewd films or publications are displayed or sold to be moral nuisances subject to closure by action of citizens or public officials.

The committee, which has received endorsements from the Mormon Church, evangelical and parent-teacher groups, sponsored two seminars in March calling for the abolishment of obscenity and support for the initiative.

One seminar featured two nationally-known newsmen who have been fighting a battle against hard-core pornography. Murray Morris, Fresno, California newspaperman and president of Christian Family Renewal, said the plan calls for prayer, education of the public and careful definition of goals and strategies. He added that such a proposal could easily be enforced.

Robert Dornan, a broadcaster and foreign correspondent who is a spokesman for a group called Citizens for Decency Through Law, spoke on the general condition of morals, and more specifically, immorality in the electronic media and how it can be regulated by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Seattle movement against pornography has intensified because of the growing controversy over the showing of X-rated films in the neighborhood theaters.

Charles Lonergan, a Seattle attorney and chairman of DIET, said the initiative would allow a judge to determine what is obscene in civil disputes instead of relying on strict criminal statutes. King County Prosecutor Christopher Bayley has indicated criminal proceedings in obscenity cases have not worked.

Lonergan stressed the need for private action against both the theater and the movie itself.

"The purpose of the initiative is to allow people to enact civil action against the movie itself," Lonergan said.

"It allows a private citizen and public officials to become involved in prohibiting obscene material."

Lonergan referred to the Supreme Court decision of Miller vs California which determined that the material in question would apply to an "average person, applying contemporary, community standards and appeals to purient interests in sex."

"Lewd films which are publicly and repeatedly displayed as a regular course of business and serve as a public and moral nuisances," Lonergan said, referring to one of the main standards of the initiative, "and such material lacking serious literary, political and scientific values shall be labeled obscene."

The procedure outlined in the initiative would allow a private citizen to submit a \$500 bond in protest of some form of pornography. A preliminary hearing would be set, followed by a civil trial.

A decision whether to close theaters or stop the sale of books would be determined by a judge, guided by local standards.

Once a theater has been closed, the owner must forfeit his profits to the city and county governments as a payment for damages in "the operation of an unlawful enterprise," Lonergan added.

"The owner must make an accounting of the money earned as fruits of an unlawful enterprise," he continued. "This amount must be at least equal to the amount earned as profits."

The effort has also received strong support from religious leaders throughout the state. The Seattle Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women sponsored a public hearing earlier this year in support of anti-pornography legislation.

Public relations director Ev Renas opened up an office last Tuesday for DIET in Seattle. He hopes to gather over 100,000 signatures for the initiative at the week long Billy Graham Crusade later this month.

"We need about 100 volunteers every night to work on getting signatures," he said. This is an eight month campaign. First, we want to get enough signatures, and then we want to get the initiative passed."

merit criterion wins scholarships

by michael george

A new scholarship is being offered at UPS—and it is aimed at benefiting those talented students who would not normally qualify for financial aid.

According to James Clifford, vice president of UPS, the University has introduced a "trustee scholarship," which is rewarded on the basis on merit rather than financial need. Clifford said that the trustee scholarship is awarded to incoming freshmen with outstanding high school records. He explained the procedure behind the awarding of the scholarship: "The trustee scholarship is awarded on a basis of quantification. The grade point average of each incoming freshman is multiplied by 200. To that figure are added the SAT verbal and mathematic scores. If the final total is 1850 points or more, the student will be awarded between \$800 and \$1000 each school year."

Clifford said that in order to continue receiving the scholarship, each student must maintain a grade point average of at least 3.5 and fill out a renewal form each school year. If a student's GPA drops below 3.5, that student is given a thorough review by the University—the scholarship is not automatically cut off.

He added that the trustee scholarships are financed out of the general University funds and that so far 160 trustee scholarships have been awarded to next year's class of incoming freshmen. He commented on the value of the trustee scholarship.

"When President Phibbs came to UPS, he instituted a program to reach three goals: the recruitment of quality students, the maintenance and development of a quality faculty, and the development of a curriculum that offered both breadth and depth. With the new curriculum changes and the strenuous faculty evaluations, the program is now two-thirds complete. Now we need to recruit quality students—and the trustee scholarships are designed to do just that."



Vice President James Clifford

Clifford said that the new trustee scholarships will "not necessarily" reduce the amount of funds available for other university scholarships. These include financial need, music, debate, drama, and athletic scholarships. But when questioned specifically about the future of athletic scholarships at UPS, he said that "We are holding the line on athletic scholarships this year and we anticipate holding the line over the next several years."

He went on to explain that the method of financing of athletic scholarships has also changed. Clifford said that the University is actually providing less money than usual, and that it is relying on the UPS Boosters Club to make up the difference. The vice president stated that he was confident that the Boosters Club would be able to raise the needed money.

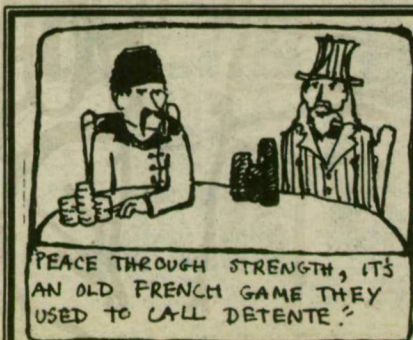
When asked about the reaction of UPS athletic director Douglas McArthur to the new athletic scholarship policy, Clifford stated that "to the best of my knowledge Doug (McArthur) has willingly accepted the new situation."

McArthur refused to be interviewed by the TRAIL and his secretary referred all questions to his superiors, Clifford and President Phibbs.

Clifford said that the University is also considering offering scholarships to potential ASUPS presidents and TRAIL editors. Said Clifford: "We would like to attract quality people and potential officers, but they are very difficult to find. It's not like athletics, where you can look at films and percentages."

Asked if offering a scholarship to the TRAIL editor might not amount to an attempt to control the media, Clifford said: "It is not in the best interest of the University to gag the media. We must deal above-board with issues. This scholarship would not be an attempt to be collusive with the editor."

inside



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Journalist George Plimpton says his most harrowing experience was not quarterbacking for the Detroit Lions—it was playing a triangle. Story, page 14.

Was it worth it, ponders a first year law student. Ask F. Lee Bailey. Story, page 15.

Professors question merit of tenure system. Third in a series. Story, page 16.

In 1939, CPS students would never have gone to war over Pearl Harbor. Story, page 17.

UPS crew team retains Meyer Cup Regatta championship. Story, page 18.

candy causes canine capture

Campus Safety/Security turned itself into a dog pound recently.

John Hickey, Director, said his personnel caught six dogs April 21. Using doughnuts and candy bars they coaxed all the dogs that walked by their office inside. Then they called the humane society to come pick up the animals.

Hickey said that dogs that appeared vicious were left alone. The action was taken, he explained, as a

result of complaints about dogs being a nuisance on campus.

"It was an attempt to get some word of mouth going around (among dog owners)," said Hickey, explaining that it is against city ordinances for a dog to be on campus without a leash and that it is against health regulations to have dogs in the SUB. Hickey said complaints have fallen off since the crackdown.

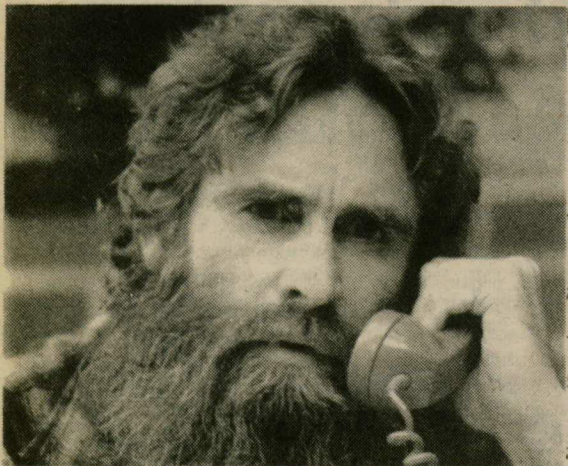
professor defends indian fishing rights

Editor's Note - On April 9, the State Supreme Court Ruled that the Medicine Creek treaty doesn't give Indians the right to fish for hatchery-bred steelhead trout with nets. The court held that nets may be used only on natural fish runs.

by teresa mckeller

"We don't like to live up to our promises," said Leroy Annis, associate professor in the English department, when he referred to the Indian fishing treaty.

Annis was discussing the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854, which says Indians are entitled to 50 per cent of the salmon and steelhead runs. The treaty doesn't differentiate between fish from the natural run and fish that were artificially propagated.



Dr. Leroy Annis

photo by keith claypoole

The Indians' argument is that the hatchery stock only replace fish that die because of mismanagement or because of non-Indian pollution of the streams. They should be entitled to these fish they feel. One example of

mismanagement, said Annis, was performed by the Washington Water Power Co. This light company lowered the water level in the dam, and neglected to raise it, causing a million small salmon to die.

Annis has been sympathetic to the Indian's cause. He was introduced to it while doing volunteer work for the A.C.L.U. (American Civil Liberties Union), an organization to see that 'the rights from congress are for all people'. Annis was asked to be an observer in a dispute between a tribe of Indian fishermen camped along the shore of the Puyallup River and the Tacoma Police Department. Annis took the job of observer with the hope that his presence would prevent any violent actions from either group. Trouble did occur, many arrests were made, few convictions and one appeal. The Indians lost their case and were asked to move off the river. But they had established a firm supporter in the English professor. "We spend millions of dollars a year on defense," said Annis, when what we need is more fish. Thirty years ago when the rivers ran wild, free of dams, the fish were so thick that you could walk across the river on their backs, now the fish runs are struggling. "Enough fish for all would solve the fishing problem" Annis said.

"Educational experience" said Annis, is one of the advantages to the treaty debate; the white fishermen are experiencing a minority stance. Last year the Indians caught 11 per cent of the fish, this year by law they will receive 50 per cent.

"The cards are turned" said Annis; the white fisherman will realize how impossible it would be after 30 years of fishing for some official to tell them to take up a new trade. This is what the Indians have been forced to do, since the decrease in fish.

"Perhaps now, with the shift in fishing catches we can work together with the Indians to increase the fish numbers," concluded Annis.

bsc controversy delays selection

Three media heads were approved unanimously for 1976-77 while the yearbook editor was kicked back to the Board of Student Communications following Student Senate action at the May 4 meeting.

The controversy started when BSC member Barbara Hunter passed out copies of a letter denouncing the choice of Bert Hintz as *Tamanawas* editor. (Hintz was editor of this year's annual). The letter, labeled "A Minority Report", made unsubstantiated charges that Hintz was an inefficient and disorganized editor who alienated his staff. The letter praised the other applicant, Elsa Bruggeman.

BSC Chairman Scott Nelson made his presentation and asked the Senate to refer the yearbook matter back to his committee. He said the vote was four for Hintz, three for Bruggeman and one abstention. A number of committee members weren't there for the vote, he said, and he wondered if this was contrary to the bylaw requirement that the BSC needs a majority of eligible voting members present to vote.

It was decided, with the argument of communications professor Dr. Carl Clavadetscher who helped draft the document, that the phrase applied only to BSC members who showed up for meetings and exercised their voting privileges—the majority of those present.

During discussion Nelson said he also wanted the yearbook editor choice referred back because there was "so much misconstrusion" about the vote.

Senators Doug Gillespie and Malcolm Turner denounced Hunter's letter as a "cheap shot" and "back-stabbing."

The vote on sending the case back was seven in favor, six opposed and two abstentions. Wednesday the BSC met to reconsider and revote on their choice for *Tamanawas* editor.

The other BSC choices of Karl Ohls for TRAIL editor, Robert Reppas for KUPS station manager and John Wong for *Crosscurrents* editor passed the Senate unanimously.

The UPS Women's crew team was granted \$250 to compete in Berkeley. Members said they get no funds from the Women's Athletic Department and have to pay their own expenses. The \$250 would be divided between the members to pay for food and lodging. Carletti said that with the favorable vote he didn't "want to start a precedent."

Kevin Byrne presented an update on plans for ASUPS conversion of the remodeling. A sheet of goals, objectives, potential benefits and plans of action he wrote up was adopted as a Senate resolution.

Senator Bob Homchick said he would present a proposal on ASUPS acquiring a vehicle at the next meeting.

Ed Skovjak and Cheryl Estes were named to the Faculty Senate Academic Standards Committee. Kenny Baskett was named an alternate to the Student Court. Sarah George and Donna Hagel were named to the Faculty Senate Curriculum Committee. Senators Bobbi Wycoff and Ed Davila were named alternates to the Student Senate Finance Committee.

There was a brief discussion over what could be done about all the Senators (close to half of the body) who left the meeting early, mostly during the last 15 minutes.

apartheid or unity in africa's future

by kathy thurin

Last Thursday as most students indulged in a little spring fever by relaxing in the warm sunshine, 15 persons participated in "pursuit for wisdom and understanding of the South Africa situation" by attending an informal symposium entitled "The future of the Republic of South Africa: Apartheid or Unity?"

Addressing the group were Professor Michael Curley, PLU Professor Donald Farmer and UPS student Noah Midamba. Each has either traveled or lived in South Africa, and so was able to use their experiences there to supplement individual views on the subject.

Curley attributed the inequitable form of government in the Republic to the seventeenth Century radicalism of the first European settlers 350 years ago, which he said has been allowed to develop into racial bigotry.

"One has the feeling time has stopped there. The country is suffering from loneliness, isolationism, a kind of racial sclerosis," he said. He thought the country no longer has the time to continue to wait things out. Curley predicted that "the consciousness of freedom bursting out in Rhodesia will hit South Africa and demand a change in the present condition of apartheid."

Farmer explored two of the possible alternatives to apartheid: 1) a unitary state with majority rule which also protected the rights of minorities or 2) a group of sovereign independent states having no associations and developing separately.

In his opinion, there is general condemnation of the second alternative throughout the world while South Africa itself is divided on the issue. He pointed out a comment made by the Chief of the Kwa Zulu, the largest ethnic group in the country. The chief said the blacks must speak out for an operative multi-racial majority, while the whites will determine the bloodiness of the impending revolution. Farmer emphasized the Western world's need to realistically consider the claims of the inhabitants of the country.

Noah Midamba, a student from Kenya, said, "The question is not how independent the people (blacks) will become but when." He said the Organization for African Unity is committed to the total liberation of Africa and that there would be no problem realizing this objective unless the core of white racists attempt to maintain their status.

Midamba asserted that the issue must be decided by the South Africans themselves. The OAU has pledged material and moral support, but the liberation movement must originate within the country and wage the war against the racist regime themselves.

After a few questions and answers were discussed among the group, Darrell Reeck, who instigated this and other symposiums on Africa, thanked the participants and asked them if they would be interested in continuing the discussions next year. He said that he would take personal responsibility to start some action because the Africa situation should not be ignored at UPS.

Anyone interested in being on a mailing list to receive notification of the Africa investigations should contact Reeck ext. 3266.

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scoop announces end of active presidential campaign

by anna hibbard
and malcolm turner

It could have been Jackson campaign headquarters if it weren't for the cameras and tape recorders.

In a Seattle press conference crowded with supporters and press, Washington Senator Henry Jackson announced the end of his "active" campaign for the Democratic Nomination.

Supporters waved flags and loudly voiced support as he announced he had "run out of money" in his presidential bid, and would seek re-election to the U.S. Senate seat he has held since 1952.

The press, notified earlier in the day of the expected announcement, set up their equipment early, but as time approached for the Senator's remarks, they found themselves outnumbered 4 to 1 by a screaming, jumping crowd of nearly 300, filling up the conference room of the Washington Plaza Hotel. Many wore red, white and blue straw boaters, carried signs and were plastered with buttons for Jackson.

"Uncle Sam" mingled about in the crowd, looking more or less like an overstuffed Colonel Sanders, urging on the crowd with, "Don't give up now, don't give up."

"I don't know whether this is the last hurrah or a fundraising event," commented one elderly lady waving a homemade sign reading, "We love ya Scoop, hang in

there."

The din of chatter lulled as hallway doors swung open and Senator Jackson entered the room, surrounded by flashing bulbs, and buoyed by a chant of "We want Jackson."

A tired but dry-eyed Jackson faced the crowd, announcing, "I'm today ending my active pursuit of the presidency... ending my active campaign."

"I will remain a candidate," he said defiantly as applause and cheers erupted. He explained that his name would remain on the ballot in some states, which allows his campaign to continue to collect federal campaign funds.

Citing lack of money, and his loss in Pennsylvania as his reasons for withdrawal, the Washington Senator said, "We could have won in Pennsylvania," but, he insisted, the press had created a Humphrey stalking horse that drained his liberal and labor support. Jackson said he held up his announcement for three days, testing the water in the aftermath of an anticipated Humphrey candidacy or withdrawal, and he inferred that he had expected some support from the Minnesota Democrat upon his refusal to mount an active candidacy, but he conceded that none was promised.

In a voice only cracked once by emotion, Jackson said that he does not intend to release his 200 or so committed delegates he has won thus far, and pledged to

keep his commitments in the upcoming Connecticut primary.

"I believe the nomination is still open... although," he added, "Governor Carter does have a commanding lead."

"No state could have done as much for a native son as this one," he said in thanking his supporters, "I will continue to do all that I can to make this a better place and the world a safer place."

Heading into the July Democratic Convention with a large delegate block, Jackson is in an enviable position, under the circumstances.

He insists he is not involved in an active "stop Carter" movement; his campaign positions, and refusal to offer Carter any endorsement make him part of the general group of democrats that has not jumped on the Carter bandwagon.

Undoubtedly, Jackson was counting on the support of Senator Humphrey when he withdrew, and apparently called, and was called by Humphrey shortly before that announcement was made.

It may be assumed, then, that Jackson has now tentatively jumped on the "draft Humphrey" bandwagon, and in the battle to come in July, Jackson will play a part in the fight between liberal non-candidate Humphrey and undefined charismatic Carter.

urban studies program reviewed

by steve mcclellan

A review of the Urban Studies department which could possibly lead to its dissolution is currently being conducted by a specially-appointed faculty committee. The review was called for under a contractual agreement that brought Department Chairman Frank Hruza to campus three years ago.

The investigation is designed to see if the department has met its goals in relation to the original intent of the program and university philosophy. Panel members are Profs. Bauer, Lantz, Nystrom, Cousens, and Hobson. They are chaired by Prof. Darrell Medcalf of the chemistry department. The panel has been meeting and gathering data since January. Professor Medcalf said they hope to have a decision no later than the end of the term. The administration will make the final decisions on how the program should be changed, if at all.

"we attempt to train students for more than one specific area..."

Asked if he thought the program had been successful, Dr. Hruza replied, "yes, the feedback we have been getting from students is very positive. We attempt to train students for more than one specific area, to give them experience in a wide range of areas."

The Urban Studies department was started in 1968 to provide students with an awareness and understanding of the urbanization process, the complexity of urban life, and the forces of change present in an urban setting. It attempts to move the university out into the community, and provide practical experience for students as well as a service for this area.

A key part of the program is the internship program in which a student spends half of his senior year working in a job related to the area of Urban Studies the student is interested in. By giving the student practical experience in the field, the department hopes to make the learning process total, combining both theory and action. Many graduates have been hired by the firms they served as an intern.

The department staff has identified about fifty potential job markets for the Urban Studies graduate, allowing a wide range of options for future employment. Hruza said that he saw one of the main purposes of the department as "challenging the value structures of the individual by posing different value sets as they relate to society." He believes that the department embodies the essence of a liberal arts education.

A small controversy arose about the lack of student input in the committee's deliberations. Several Urban Studies students have complained that they have not been asked how they felt about the program. They feel that the process is an 11th hour type of thing and should be opened up to the students, who will be strongly affected by the decision.

For that reason, Dr. Medcalf stated that any decision would be postponed for at least two weeks, while a student was appointed to represent the ASUPS.

After the investigation is complete, Prof. Hruza hopes the Department will be able to develop the same kind of ongoing relationship with the administration that other departments enjoy. He says that entrance and grading requirements have been tightened and would like to see the program strengthened even further.

new ra's being selected for coming school year

by lynne brown

The selection of Resident Assistants (RA's) for the 1976-77 academic year from 129 applicants is nearly complete, said Mary Longland, Associate Dean of Students.

Additional appointments and contract signing will take place before the list is final, but the total number of RA's is estimated at 30.

Clarification of the housing population distribution, such as number and sex of residents, must be known before deciding where RA's should be placed and how many are needed, Longland said.

Nineteen appointments and 15 alternates have been confirmed by the selection committee.

The selection process began with the information sessions, in early March, for interested students where job roles and qualifications were explained. Every applicant was interviewed by at least two members of a five person selection committee consisting of three professional and two paraprofessional members of the Dean of Students staff.

Unexperienced applicants were judged on likelihood of carrying out the position's responsibilities. Desired qualities were ability to communicate, cope with stress, experience with the university and academic record.

Criteria for selecting reapplying RA's included evaluations of past performances by residents of the housing facility they worked in this year.

A new emphasis and integral part of the program next year will be staff training for skill development.

Resident Assistants are members of the Dean of Students staff and under direct supervision of a Head Resident and the Associate Dean of Students. Their part-time job consists of aiding and being an information source to students and representing the residents of their building to administrative officials.

RA's are located in resident halls, and sorority houses on Union Ave. with one RA each for annex houses and half a position available as language house coordinator.

Fraternity houses have house managers on the staff of Housing Directors instead of RA's.

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three ups profs honored

Dr. Jeffrey Bland, associate professor of chemistry at UPS has been selected one of 26 outstanding college and university teachers in a national report on improved teaching published in March by Change Magazine under a grant from the federal government's Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

The national report on teaching, which surveyed the fields of chemistry, history and psychology, selected Professor Bland for his work in developing a series of outstanding courses which Bland calls "chemistry for those who'd rather not." He was named from among nominees reviewed by the research staff of Change.

Professor of Foreign Languages Robert Herschbach received tenure in a decision of the Board of Trustees last weekend.

Captain James F. Stephenson, assistant professor of Aerospace Studies at UPS, has been nominated for the award of outstanding Federal Employee of the Year in category three, outstanding commissioned officers or warrant officers.

law school commencement

mentschikoff warns don't specialize

by mike reed

One hundred and thirty-three new UPS Law School graduates Sunday were warned against the dangers of specialization in legal practice during Commencement Day exercises for the school's second class of graduates.

"We look through whatever lenses we have," said Soia Mentschikoff, Dean of the University of Miami School of Law. "The more limited our experience and training, the less we can see."

Mentschikoff was the commencement speaker for the exercises, held at Mason United Methodist Church, 2710 N. Madison. She was introduced by University President Philip Phibbs as a 'Jill of many trades who is master of each.'

"I want to suggest that the call for specialization" that is prominent in law practice today, she said, "is perhaps a mistaken call. The more a lawyer specializes, the more he puts blinders on. Life is more than just tax law, corporate law, or commercial law," she said.

"Law deals with all of life, and there is nothing which is not relevant to he who practices."

We have had a tendency to pat ourselves on the back for having reached our bicentennial year, according to Mentschikoff. "It's important," she told the group, "for you as graduating law students to sit and rethink what you should be doing and what you will be doing in coming years. I can start by reminding you what the basic functions of law are."

The first function, Mentschikoff said, was the settlement of disputes in a way such that neither of the disputants, whether they be individuals, groups or societies, disintegrates.

She questioned how well law had done this over history, and singled out international relations as a field where law had an especially poor record.

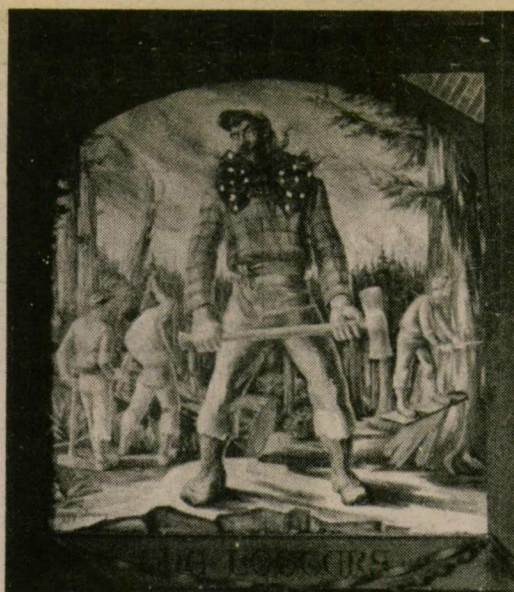
billing illegal

by tom matson

A number of UPS students have unintentionally committing federal offenses with phones.

When a long distance phone call is billed to an extension, without previous authority, they commit a misrepresentation of their status. Technically, dorm phones are not private numbers, they are the responsibility of the University. Velora Dahlum, University Director of Telephone Communications, explains, "Students go to a pay phone, make a long distance call, and bill the call to their dorm phone."

There is an easy remedy to this problem. Students can sign a contract with Pacific Northwest Bell and have long distance privileges on their own phones. This contract can be changed as the individual moves, or shut off if they so desire. There is no fee. To sign a contract, one must contact telephone services. So far Pacific Northwest Bell has not prosecuted any person on this campus, they have sent a bill to the violator.



Midnight pranksters added a new look to the Great Hall Logger last week.
photo by ted parker

award awarded

grant granted

Craig (Corky) Searls, a UPS senior from Bremerton, Washington is the recipient of a Phi Kappa Phi National Fellowship, granted each year by the honor society. The announcement was made on March 26 in Ann Arbor, Michigan by the Board of Directors for Phi Kappa Phi National.

Corky, a double major in Physics and Geology, will graduate from UPS this May, and pursue graduate studies in Geophysics at UCLA next fall. He plans to go into professional geophysical research after graduate school.

The National Fellowship won by the UPS senior is one of 25 awarded this year, among 185 chapters of Phi Kappa Phi. Phi Kappa Phi is a national honor society which "recognizes and encourages superior scholarship in all academic disciplines". Seniors in the upper 10 per cent of their graduating class and second-semester juniors in the upper five per cent of their class are elected to the society. It was founded in 1897 at the University of Maine at Orono. The UPS chapter received its charter last spring.

The winner of the 1976 sophomore award will be announced at the initiation of this year's new members, May 28th. Professor Giovanni Costigan, retired professor of History of the University of Washington is the guest speaker for the special event. A reception will immediately follow the ceremony at the home of President and Mrs. Philip Phibbs.

The initiated will be: Diane J. Anderson, Marilyn Bentley, Grace Briggs, William M. Canfield, Melanie Carnes, Sandra J. Coons, Melissa Crites, Arlene Dacca, Carol Deutsch, Gregg R. Dohrn, Karen Eikenberry, Gordon Elliott, Stephen W. Flexer, Leslie Gould, Scott Gunderson, Allen C. Harner, James D. Hatch, Virginia L. Haynes, Evelyn Hicks, Sandra Hill, Laura Inveen, Danya R. Johnson, Gail Johnson, Kevin Kersteins, Phyllis Kiehl, Anthony Kiriluk, Jack A. Kirk, Beverly Kosai, David W. Draft, Karl Leaverton, Ellen Lowrie, Karen Lucke, Ruth Ann Mikels, Katherine Mitchell, Nancy Gail Morell, Cliff Nelson, Mary Ortmeyer, John W. Peterson, Leann N. Peterson, Leslie Powell, Karen Ann Quillen, Brian Ray, Paul Ried, Vicki M. Rohrberg, Sharon Rouse, Gregory I. Slater, Peter J. Sluka Shauna S.M. Titus, Rebecca Turner, Marcia Jo Wright.

Also: Kathryn Ann Youngers, Kathy Araujo, David M. Douglass, Brian R. Johnson, Robert Alan Johnson, Marcia Jory, Sue Kendall, Richard G. Krona, Jeff Lundeen, Kathryn J. Larson, Celeste Norris, Joseph Opray.

Also: Douglas Pluss, Barbara A. Rogers, Leslie Schwartz, Bradley Severtson, Terri Lynn Wadsworth, Norma J. Coombe, Thomas A. Deming, Christa Huddleston, John E. Lewtas, Nancy S. Mitchell, Stephen T. Penland, William L. Savage, John E. Taylor, Gordon E. Brooks, Marshall Campbell, Catherine Middlebrook, Michael Mills, David Parker, Marilyn Wahlberg, Owen Yamasaki, Richard J. McQuillin, Elizabeth Apetz.

Phi Kappa Phi executive officers who served this year were: Professor Ilona Herlinger, President, Professor Gary Peterson, Vice President/Press Relations and Dean John English, Secretary/Treasurer.

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edops

'and ali is growing old'

Damn you, Ali, get out of the game.

You're messing with our Legend, Ali, and not even You-Who-Are-The-Greatest should do that to us. In your fight last Friday, you no longer resembled the Irresistible Force—thank God you happened to be in the ring with a very movable object. Ali, the boxer, didn't deserve to win that fight. You pushed, you staggered, you lunged clumsily, and you missed. Jimmy Young just happened to be overawed by Ali the Legend... and he didn't take advantage of the mystery who was a mere man that night. The Legend, Muhammad, deserves better than this shabby treatment.

The gap between the rich and the poor is growing larger still. The cities no longer proclaim their anger at the way of life forced upon them. Much-needed progressive social programs are eliminated, and the feeble protests go unheeded. And Ali is growing old.

Teddy won't run. Humphrey won't even run. It looks like the primaries are going to produce two evils, between which we will be forced to pick the lesser. And Ali is growing old.

The campuses are quiet. Everything is painted red, white, and blue, you've noticed. The SST has happened to us. And Ali is growing old.

Ford pardoned Nixon, and it looks like he is going to get away with it. Eldridge Cleaver is cringing. We let them ignore the Zapruder film.

And Ali is growing old. Yeah, Ali, you were, and still are the Greatest. You were among the first to deny the legitimacy of the Viet Nam War, and you had the most to lose. Your loud, radical ways and boyish arrogance turned red necks purple, and their multi-billion dollar weapons systems and illegitimate control of the political process were rendered nothing, because they didn't know how to deal with the black eye you gave them. Theirs was the glee and ours the sorrow when they effectively stripped you of your prime years, and so they thought, any chance of further embarrassing them.

You believed, though, when even your most devoted doubted. They expected to bully you with their Great Establishment Hope, but you chewed him up and spit him out. You became a full-fledged Phenomenon, a Wonder of the World.

So why, Ali, must you taint the retreating Dream of the '60's and early '70's? Even the Greatest cannot resist time. Grow old, Ali, but don't lose. Spare us what is left, that last glimmer of pride... Don't make us witness the final insult to the Dream—let the spark remain. Do commercials, write a book, go on speaking tours, but do something that's *safe*. The Legend has lived off of you for long enough—it's your turn to live off of it.

editorial

mike reed

off-campus news editor

a tribute to johnson's qualities

To the Editor,

Last week's article "Johnson's Tenure—A Case in Point" reminds us that when people disagree sharply in judgment there may well be some psychological factors other than 'reason' which account for the difference. Also we see the human tendency to find those 'quirks' first in the other person, not in oneself—which should warn us that no one quite avoids projecting his own shortcomings onto those he disagrees with!

I, like others, may discover later on some ways I have formed faulty perceptions of people involved in this tenure decision; and it is always difficult to learn just how far one can trust someone else's report of a complex situation. Just now, my recollection of conversations with President Phibbs about Pierce's tenure seems to differ from the President's recollection, and we need to see if we can discover why. But I do recollect those conversations clearly as ones in which the 'quality of mind' was the main issue toward which the 250-page final dossier ought to point. The President's comments about tenure in the TRAIL last week seem quite consistent with my recollection; there he said, "Not getting tenure... [is] simply an indication that tenured faculty or... [your work] may not be at the level that is expected of a tenured faculty or... [you] may not have displayed the qualities of mind that indicate... [that you] are going to continue to grow at this college."

Since the question of Pierce's 'quality of mind' was raised both during the tenure evaluation and in the TRAIL article, and since I believe there is plenty of evidence to show that Pierce's interests and intellectual style would be very important to a church-related university, I think it would be useful to send you some confirmation of my judgment. I do this merely to 'balance the public record,' since the decision about tenure is final and will not be reopened. Here then are a few comments about Pierce from letters by several people at UPS and elsewhere who know his mental

style:

"Pierce's agile and penetrating mind must contribute to exciting teaching. His intellectual range is astonishing, yet never is he pedantic or condescending."

Harold P. Simonson, Professor of English, University of Washington, and former Chairman of the UPS English Faculty

"... brilliant insights, wideranging knowledge of many fields, insatiable curiosity, an untamed but not undisciplined imagination, deep sensitivity, and extraordinary resourcefulness. He is one of the very few authentic geniuses I know."

John B. Cobb, Jr., Professor of Theology, School of Theology at Claremont and 1974 Palmer Lecturer at UPS

"I can conceive of no arguments that could simultaneously be lodged against him and sustained openly in public forum that wouldn't, if applied across the board, result in the dismissal of just about the entire faculty. The man simply has too much going for him to justify any allegations that his incredibly diverse personality masks serious intellectual weaknesses."

Francis Cousens, Associate Professor of English, UPS

"His writing has certainly been filled with an integrity of thought and understanding with as wide a grasp of our Judeo-Christian heritage and the history of Christian formation throughout the centuries as any person I know"

Lance Webb, Resident Bishop, United Methodist Church, the Illinois Area

These and other statements reflect the way I see Pierce—so if others at UPS find this vision to be cloudy, perhaps I may be forgiven for wondering whether they are they ones whose psychological quirks produce the cloud!

sincerely,

richard h. overman

chairman, department of religion

developing kups defended

Dear Editor, Students, Administration, and Elisabeth Jestic:

I write this to defend the widespread effort to develop KUPS into a full-fledged FM radio station.

April 30's TRAIL inked an article under Dear Editor written by one apparently frustrated Elisabeth Jestic, where KUPS personnel were accused of being "egomaniacs" in pursuit of the KUPS-FM project's financing for the ultimate goal of basking in the "glory of running an FM station." How utterly disgusting.

Elisabeth, dear, that \$20,000 loan looks to me like it is about to produce a nominal rate of interest, which, I anticipate, will be payable to the UNIVERSITY. That in itself is "one good solid reason for KUPS-FM." And this newspaper isn't big enough to properly document the *intangible* benefits I anticipate for the students, the University, and the community when KUPS is FM.

I must agree that no fairy (godmother) will appear and bless the KUPS-FM project into a "prime communication" medium. It can, however, be developed into a prime media. Developing such is going to take work, and time, and more work by not just a "few" people. Good, hard work. Plenty has been sweat all ready. When the FM equipment is operating and the multitudes learn of KUPS-FM, then every organization with a cause to plug will be pounding on our desks for air time. That's prime communication!

KUPS would like to be "bigger" in terms of listening audience. But the physical facilities now employed are antiquated and inefficient, and those required for expansion of the present carrier-current system aren't available.

With the changeover to FM so close at hand (estimated for September '76), every available effort is being directed toward that landmark. Roadblocks have been tough, and are not completely out of the way - yet, and in spite of them, Reppas et al have made phenomenal progress. And students are for it, too. Approximately 75% of those students responding to a recent survey supported KUPS as an FM institution.

Did you know that radio programming is a direct reflection of its listeners' input? As a group they determine what a station's programming will be, just in the same way students determined (elected) those who would decide student organization budgets. i.e., if ID machines cost \$4000, then boogies and movies cost 25 cents. KUPS-FM won't pinch your boogie budget. Remember that student fee increase we voted into effect?

craig mathews

bsu extends thanks for support

Dear Reader,

In response to the many inquiries that we have had individually and as a group, regarding our project, this letter is our reply: The Sixth Annual Black Arts Festival is over and the members of the Black Student Union feel it appropriate to extend our warmest thanks to those members of the UPS community whose support contributed to its successful completion.

It is true that a number of unnecessary obstacles were encountered throughout the planning and execution stages, but these were smoothly overcome and we are quite pleased with the outcome of the festival. Our goal, to share with the campus some of the many aspects of the Black experience in America, while providing an opportunity to explore alternative ways of thinking about Black people, was more than satisfactorily met.

Although we lacked the participation we had hoped for by UPS students, the Festival was meaningful and well received by those who shared with us in the festivities.

sincerely,
the black student union

...the shoe that fits?

We don't know if the Scott Nelson lecture headquarters was bugged, but according to our "deep throat" informant the university slush fund will be used to partially finance Jesse Jackson's lecture in the recent Black Student Union (BSU) Festival.

BSU advisor and Assistant to the President, Carolyn Patton, said that ticket sales, as yet an unknown quantity, will be used to cover costs.

Our source categorically denies that Patton, who refuses to release lecture cost and ticket sale figures, had any hand in "passing the bucks."

sorry, goofed again

Oops, we goofed. In last week's article, "Johnson's tenure - a case in point," a typing error was made which attributed a comment to nonexistent "Professor Phibbs." The name should have been Professor Phillips. Apologies are extended to both parties.

on the campaign trail — gov. reagan's world

by malcolm turner

As Ronald Reagan might have said a few years ago, "It's been a bad day at Black Rock." Except for Reagan.

As of this week, he leads in the committed delegate count for the Republican nomination, and has now swept three primaries in one week against his incumbent opponent, President Gerald Ford.

What's the problem?

I have a suspicion, in the White House this week, Jerry is staring into the fire, puffing on his pipe, and solemnly intoning, "The trouble, Betty, is not in ourselves, it's in our Foreign Policy."

It has become apparent, as I felt it would after Reagan's victory in South Carolina, that Ford's foreign policy would no doubt become the primary issue, and the meat of victory for Reagan.

In a shrewd political move, Reagan has engineered a situation whereby he has Ford on the brutal defensive, always defending his policies against Reagan's equally brutal attacks.

It is the oldest political trick on earth, and the former congressman from Grand Rapids fell smoothly into the trap.

The question is why? Why are the voters north and south convinced by Reagan and his position that our current foreign stance is "weak"?

Apparently, the American people are under the impression, as they have been for some time, that the United States is slowly evolving into a position less than what our publicly proclaimed image tells us is true: that we are no longer the most powerful nation, but rather, one of the most powerful nations, in tough competition with various other nations whose political ideology we find repugnant, to say the least.

I doubt that this nation will again start a flush of building bomb shelters and storing food in our cellars just because Reagan says the dangers are there. But the simple fact that people still fall for his statements of our weakness and vulnerability shows that we haven't learned much.

First, we haven't figured out the rather simple fact that we are not the babysitter of the earth. Frankly, if this nation were a woman, it would possess, by necessity, the largest set of mammary glands on record, considering our penchant for being the suckling place for every two-bit nation on earth that we either feed or protect, usually by means of the CIA slurking around for the sake of "democracy."

This is not to say that, as the largest semi-democracy

on earth, we don't have a certain responsibility for other nations that desire our resources, much the same way we desire, and often just demand, from other countries.

And secondly, as the supposed "arsenal of democracy", we have a tendency to use our great weapons resources as a means to "convince and protect" those we insist need protecting, whether they deserve it or not. It is our unique way of bullying and demanding—and getting—the things we think we want, just as we give others what we think they want.

And that is the point.

As Wendell Willkie pointed out over 30 years ago, this country has to understand that our responsibilities stem from our position as a real part of the world as a whole, and from that we draw our basic responsibility to interact with those around us. The word is co-operate, not babysit. Which brings me to my second conclusion.

The American people wonder why we are hated around the world; why our every overture is resented and turned away as suspect. Hubert Humphrey said once that he couldn't understand why we build a South American village a billion dollar office complex, when all they need, and want, is a ten dollar fishing net.

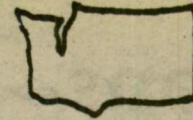
And that is the appeal of Ronald Reagan. We are a selfish, self righteous people, used to giving, and receiving the best, and used to being thanked profusely for it. Even crumbs thrown are golden; we expect golden returns. And here at home, we haven't figured out why the resentment of our welfare programs, both from those that pay and those that receive, as in our foreign aid, is given coldly and grudgingly, thanks expected, and no more, thank you ma'am. And the receivers resent it, and obviously have a right.

In his speals over the Panama Canal, Reagan whines that we can't "give away" our property, and I think, he stands revealed, in this, and in his self righteous appeals to our strength and superiority; as the supreme American snob, an appeal to the unlearned snobbery of the American people as a whole.

We may never learn that we cannot own, earn, or give it all.

I don't mean to give Gerald Ford undue credit, because in his harpings against Reagan he doesn't deserve it... he is nearly as bad. But if he can educate the American people to the truth of our position, that will be all that is expected, even if he loses the nomination to Reagan.

As for Reagan, maybe we can all wise up, and take care of him later.



hoppe: big drips?

by penny drost

Which came first, the chicken or the egg? Or in the case of gubernatorial candidate Harley Hoppe, the \$10,300 from the Gull Oil Company or Hoppe's stand in favor of supertankers on Puget Sound?

Since the passage of the Public Disclosure Law in 1972 a lot of complimentary talk has gone to the chickens. And Common Cause has implied more than once that monetary eggs have hatched many a deliberate chicken. Only last Spring CC began their campaign for public financing of candidates by wallpapering our own Mc006 with computer print-outs of various 1974 candidates' campaign contributions and their sources.

Generally, when it comes to campaign contributors, there is a division along party lines dependent upon the affiliation of the contributor. Organizations comprised of businessmen are generally expected to go Republican, and labor unions Democrat. Once in a while there is a crossover, usually due to the candidate's incumbent power or because he has yet to hold office and appears to be neutral or vulnerable.

Traditional Democratic support also makes exceptions for candidates like Democrat Tom Wutzke, who has almost beaten both Senator Newschwander (R) and Representative Helmut Jueling (R) in two different races in the 38th District. Since Mr. Wutzke runs scab barber shops he get left out when labor's political organization, COPE, hands out the money.

Often, a candidates loyalties are difficult to ascertain. Some candidates start out with the support of one type of contributor and run their re-election campaigns on the funds of another. Other candidates, once elected are simply hard to put into a particular niche, while others fall easy prey to criticism on the subject.

Sometimes just watching the money total up is interesting. So far in the gubernatorial race, the two Republican candidates have each raised about \$100,000, while the five Democratic candidates together have only reported contributions totaling just over \$100,000. Among the Democrats, Marvin Durning, a strong environmentalist, has raised the most. His figures show contributions of about \$54,000 with a balance of about \$2500 after expenditures. James Bender, Executive Secretary of the King County Labor Council, has raised the least - \$735, and spent none of it.

Others line up this way: Clay Huntington - \$29,000; Wes Uhlman - \$20,000; Dixie Lee Ray - \$3,250; John Spellman - \$100,171; and Harley Hoppe - \$110,000.

Hoppe's apparent hen house dilemma may or may not be significant. His support of supertankers is certainly not out of character, but still, skeptics and opponents are going to find that \$10,000 hard to ignore.

debugging bugs

Dear Editor,

Why is the sky blue? Why do birds fly? Why do fish swim? And why does the plant department spray for bugs on the nicest day of the year?

Answering my first three questions is easier than the dead end answers I have received after 4 days of investigating this question.

NO ONE KNOWS! "The sprayers are on contract" said a plant department secretary, who refused to let me talk to anyone else. "It's just like when you order heating gas, it arrives when the contractor decides to deliver" she said.

Another source who wished to remain anonymous due to "enough problems with the administration" said that the same thing happens year after year.

As soon as the sun tan lotion, frisbees and 6 packs appear so does a army of bug sprayers. Not only do these gentlemen kill bugs, they block foot paths with their hoses; use a fire department type hose with a force that bends branches 180 degrees and makes new spring blossoms fall to the ground, not to mention human complaints, headaches, sneezing and nauseous feeling.

Students who happened to be on campus April 29 and 30, complained verbally of these physical problems but not to the right sources. The plant department had received NO student complaints and the health department after a five minute explanation of who I was, and not a Russian spy gathering doctors' records for a Russian invasion of UPS, said "I've heard of students being uncomfortable but no one has come in."

Do we need to spray every year? If so, how about a spray that isn't quite so deadly? Or spraying on a day when it isn't 80 degrees outside? Or spraying the trees only? (Not the Ivy growing on the sides of the buildings.)

When the temperature hits the high 70's on campus many students leave their windows open... Yes, I was de-bugged on the morning of April 30th when at 8:45 am a spray of bug killer invaded my eight-people sleeping porch.

phibbs not solely responsible

Dear Editor,

The articles on tenure in your recent issues prompt me to make three observations. First, the deliberations on my tenure lasted eighteen months, during which time there were several departmental votes, a tenure review committee, and several student evaluations of my teaching. While I eventually did receive tenure, I can speak with some authority on the psychological and professional trauma of being denied tenure and then having to prove one's qualifications. It is a completely numbing experience and is so devastating that it exceeds the human capacity to imagine.

At the same time, the faculty itself, both by tradition and recent revisions of the faculty code, endorses tenure. We implicitly accept the fact that someone will not be qualified for tenure and hence terminated.

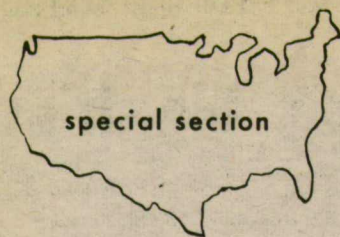
In this sense, President Phibbs is not solely responsible for failures to receive tenure. Every reasonable procedure is built into the system to guarantee fairness and objectivity, including a clearly defined appeal procedure. President Phibbs does have a penultimate and obviously crucial vote, but his vote alone cannot deny tenure. While he should be respected for his willingness to talk

with candidates for tenure, he is not responsible for the secret of confidential file system. The faculty has twice voted, overwhelmingly, to limit the candidate's access to tenure information because, it is said, that is the only way to guarantee honest colleague and Advancement Committee recommendations. That is not an indictment of President Phibbs, and while he seems willing to catch the flack, he should not accept sole responsibility, nor should we oblige him to do so.

My own sympathies remain committed to candidates who have been denied tenure. The experience has a permanent, disabling effect upon the individual. It is a very special kind of hell. Nevertheless, a critical appraisal of the situation reveals and Robert Herschbach's case confirms that appeal procedures can be used and do work. It requires superhuman effort to achieve the cool agility, and attention to detail that are required, but where merit exists, it can be demonstrated.

sincerely yours,
tim hansen, professor
english and urban studies.

teresa mckellar



american FOREIGN policy



In its brief existence the United States has moved from thirteen isolated colonies to a dominant power. Although the people and land constitute only a fraction of world population and geography, almost no contemporary nation has escaped the effects of American Foreign Policy.

George Kennan, long-time diplomat and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, once said: "America is a giant in a small room; whatever move it makes, for whatever purpose, affects the others."

With each nation having the right to its own sovereign determination and goals, the United States is only one of many interdependent states. The immense web of relationships constituting US foreign policy is designed to protect and insure the survival of America's interests at home and abroad.

With the American nation's perception of the world situation dictating the strategy of diplomatic endeavors, her involvement in world affairs has ranged from the isolationism of early 1900's to the aggression of the Vietnam era.

Foreign policy and its czar, Henry Kissinger, has become a major issue in this year's presidential race. Presidential candidates once again mount the soapbox and rhetorically espouse their perceptions of America and its future to their world audience.

This week the TRAIL presents various opinions and comments on American Foreign Policy.

military and moral issues involved

"The opinions and thoughts expressed in this article represent personal views and should not be construed as official government policy."

by major philip a. taylor
department of aerospace studies

The military is one of the instruments of foreign policy which can be used by the Government to achieve national objectives. A national objective is a position to be obtained for the well being or survival of the nation. The military is by no means the only instrument and in many instances is not the most desirable instrument.

Use of the military as an instrument of foreign policy can range from passive to active depending upon the objectives to be achieved and the role for the military as perceived by the President and the Congress. Each role will have both negative and positive consequences for this country and for the world.

A discussion of this type involves words which mean different things to different people; e.g., morality, negative consequences, positive consequences. Each person's definition of morality is different, and so is each country's definition. Each time the military has been used in an active manner there has been both support and opposition to its use. Also, when the military has been used in a passive role as a deterrent force or as a threat (such as nuclear deterrent force) there have been supporters and dissenters regarding the morality of such a use.

The words negative and positive also have differing meanings depending upon the beholder's viewpoint. A negative consequence to one person, group, or country may be a positive consequence to another. For example, World War II was won by the United States and its allies and the world was saved from some especially undesirable men and their forms of government. But, in the process of winning WWII many lives were lost, property was destroyed, and lives were permanently changed.

We elect our President and Congress and entrust to them the process of guiding this country for our greater benefit. One of the important areas of this process is the conduct of foreign policy. The persons that we elect supposedly have philosophies of government that reflect the philosophy of the majority of the electorate. We expect our elected officials to perceive our national objectives and formulate foreign policy which will achieve the national objectives.

If the electorate has properly scrutinized the

candidates for office before electing them, these elected officials should also have the same general moral standards as the electorate. Thus, when foreign policy is being formulated and the tools of foreign policy are chosen, the wishes of the majority of the electorate will (should) be reflected. Any use of the military as an instrument of foreign policy then should reflect the morality of the majority of the electorate.

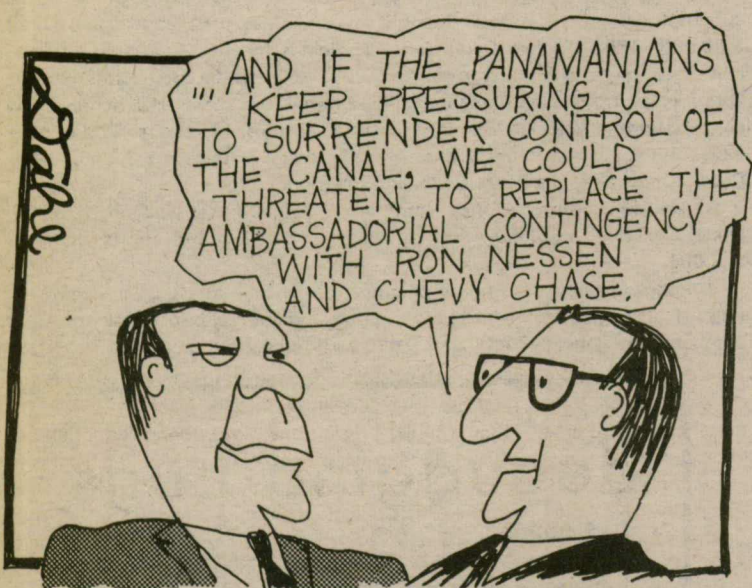
We trust that our elected officials will not use the military in a warlike manner in the conduct of our foreign policy unless all other instruments of foreign policy are found to be ineffective in achieving our national objectives. If the military becomes the remaining untried instrument in the unsuccessful pursuit of a valid national objective, then its use should be strongly considered after the national objective is re-examined and found to be valid in terms of national survival. After such an examination, the use of the military as an instrument of foreign policy is moral. Our adversary, some third parties, and some minorities of the electorate may not consider it to be moral, but in terms of national survival the majority view must be considered first.

The peaceful use of the military as an instrument of foreign policy should be considered as moral. Such cases as disaster relief, civic action projects, and search and rescue operations should be used as often as possible as part of our foreign policy. This country should not hesitate to use the military for peaceful purposes for no other reason than it is the right thing to do as defined by the majority of the electorate through the elected officials.

In most cases when the military is used for peaceful or warlike purposes there will be groups of varying sizes who are morally opposed to such use. Such groups may represent the minority view and should realize that the majority view must prevail.

Morality implies conformity with the generally accepted standards of goodness or rightness in conduct or character. In a society the majority standards of rightness or goodness would seem to be the morality of that society. The minority has the option of altering its views to conform with the majority or of convincing the majority that the minority views are the best.

Whenever the military is used as an instrument of foreign policy, there will be moral issues involved. The use should reflect the morality of the majority. Any time the use of the military becomes the morality of the minority then such use should be seriously examined and terminated as soon as possible.



humiliating foreign aid

by z.f. danes
physics department

You, Americans, are great. Your heart is as big as a two-car garage. Compared with other powerful nations, you, at your worst, are still incomparably better than they are at their best.

However,--excuse me--you are among the world's worst practical psychologists. (Second, perhaps, only to the Russians. And the Germans, of course. And a few other nations, like the British, the French, etc., etc.) Why? Because you do not realize that gifts humiliate the receiver. A plausible theorem to remember is:

The degree of humiliation is directly proportional to the degree to which the recipient has been in need of the gift.

The above theorem becomes obvious when you realize that one of the most precious possessions we have is our pride. For that, we challenge our adversaries to duels, inflict upon ourselves sufferings and accomplish superhuman tasks. And it is our pride that suffers first and most when we are in need. An outside help may then relieve us from the imminent want, but it hurts our pride even more, since our helper not only does not share our misery, but is so much superior to us that he can take our burden upon his shoulders, usually without much of a discomfort.

To repair our pride, we would like to get even with our donor and help him, when he is in need. Not out of Christian love, not out of gratitude, but to feel his equal. If we can do it, we may feel that the books are balanced again. But how can, say, a wino hope to be needed by a well-to-do gentleman who has given him the badly needed "dime for a cup of coffee"?

If you were able to put yourselves into the frame of mind of the recipient, you would realize that there are only two ways out of the dilemma: either bring yourselves up to a level of the donor; or, pull the donor down to the level of your own. Then, and only then, can you look him straight in the eye and tell him to go to those places that may be reserved for your own benefit. --And I'll leave it up to you to decide which one of the above two methods looks simpler, faster, and easier to accomplish.

It is true that I have been speaking about relations between individuals, whereas foreign aid is a matter of relations among nations. But that, I think, only aggravates the problem.

By the way, close to two thousand years ago, a fellow came up with perhaps the greatest gift ever, and it was free for all. And do you know what they did to him?

united states influence in the un

by marcia jory

When the United Nations was in its initial planning stages 30 years ago, the United States played a very important and influential role in its formulation.

After the disastrous lack of support and involvement generated during the inception of the League of Nations after World War I, the formation of the UN was viewed with skepticism by many but was deemed a necessity for the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of global cooperation. Is this still the case, though?

As the number of member states has increased, and with the use of equally weighted voting procedures in the General Assembly (the primary policy making body), the influence of the United States has declined at a fairly steady rate. One official was quoted as saying that if the US supports a resolution, its defeat is practically inevitable.

This situation produces a great deal of frustration among the US delegation, but beyond utilizing the channels of diplomatic negotiations, not much can be done about the situation. Third and Fourth World countries are realizing the tremendous resources they command and they know that the larger countries and so called super-powers depend on these resources for the continuation of their great technocratic states. They are tired of playing the role of the manipulated and are beginning to exercise their own power and influence within their voting blocs in the UN.

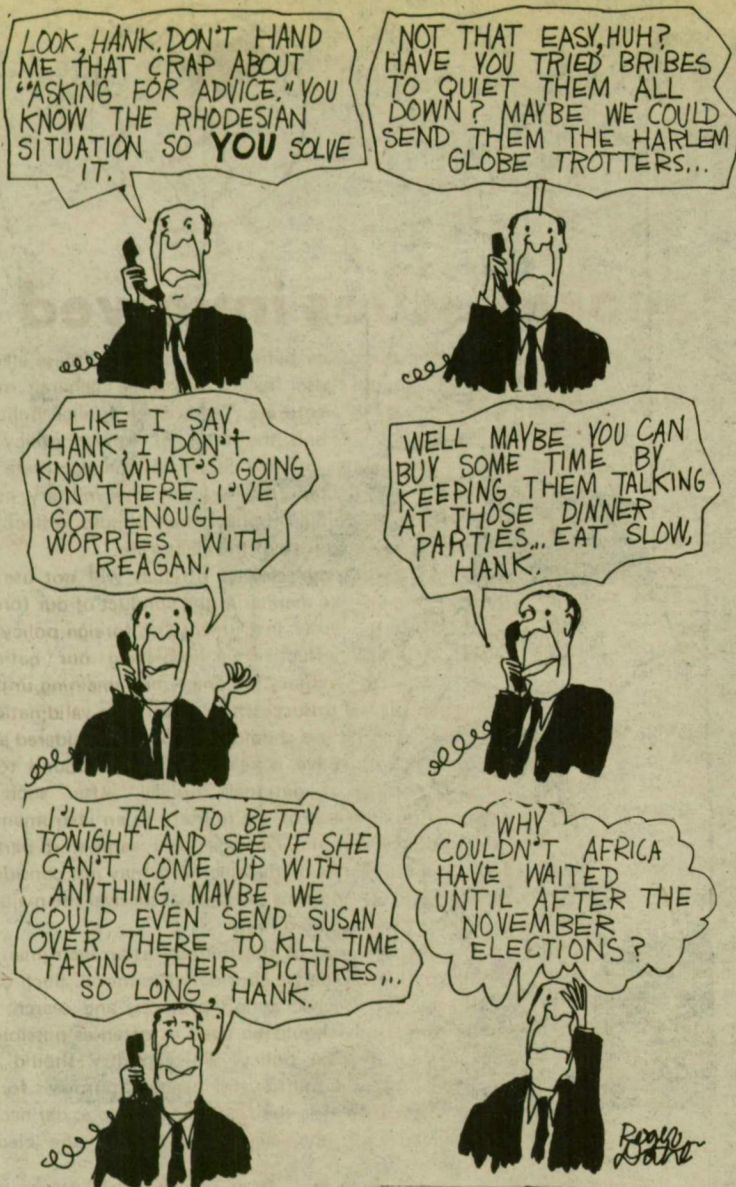
It should be pointed out that these voting blocs can constitute a numerical majority in the General Assembly if consensus can be reached among the countries involved. This potential majority poses an interesting dilemma for US diplomacy. To maintain political ties with these Third

and Fourth World countries, the US must not oppose resolutions that they propose or support and so finds itself most often abstaining on many issues. Those countries in line with the United States (the NATO countries, and Western and some European bloc nations primarily) can vote against the resolution or follow the US' lead and abstain -- but the necessary numbers are not present and the resolution generally will pass.

A recent example of this predicament was the vote on whether or not Zionism could be considered an institutionalized form of racism. When the votes were tallied, the Third and Fourth World bloc was almost solidly aligned on the side saying that Zionism is racism and the US and other allied Western and European states either opposed the resolution or abstained on the issue.

Some might contend that this is merely an example of the unwillingness on the part of the United States to take a stand on an important diplomatic issue but one must look at the political realities of international affairs. The US is caught in the impossible position of trying to please all of its allies and potential allies all of the time and, in the process, ends up pleasing very few as a consequence.

As a result of the dynamic international political scene and the resultant increase in the number of independent, autonomous nation-states represented in the United Nations, the tremendous influence the United States enjoyed in international affairs at the close of World War II has decreased considerably. I feel that this decline has been inevitable and that the United States' influence will remain on this lower level due to the unavoidable interdependence of nations for materials, resources and goods necessary for the continuation of our many urban-technocratic societies.



guatemalan perspective

Although my attitude is quite biased, I will attempt to reflect the general view of Guatemalans toward U.S. foreign policy.

by carmen thomas

As in all Latin American countries, most Guatemalans strongly resent the position of dependency the country has been placed on by the creeping US Imperialism. For most people, there is no such thing as US "help", there is only US intervention. Guatemalans realize that if the US totally withdrew at this moment, the country would fall apart. Economically there is no doubt that Guatemala could not survive on its own, but this does not mean that people accept this state of dependency, or even welcome it.

For Guatemalans, the US "Good Neighbor Policy" is nothing more than a myth. Perhaps this became clear to most people back in 1954, when the CIA intervened to overthrow a leftist government led by an elected president. Under this regime, there was hope for many people as several changes were being made and the land redistributed.

With the "help" of US troops, a dictator was placed as the head of the government, and ever since there has been a succession of military "presidents" whose policy is to maintain good relations with the US, at the expense of the country's welfare, development and independence. In other words, most Guatemalans believe that the US does not really desire a government for the people of Guatemala, but will support a government which will maintain conditions as they are: open to exploitation.

As for the native Indian population of Guatemala, again the American is seen as an exploiter.

Many towns have become extremely dependent on American tourists who buy their woven products and other emblems of their culture. There are entire villages which have been taken over by Americans and converted into small US communities. Of these, much of the native population has been driven out or forced to adapt to Western values at the expense of their own traditions. Naturally, the people resent this, but again there is not much else they can do if they wish to survive.

Culturally, Americans living in Guatemala are for the most part viewed as lacking in morals and traditions of their own. In the schools where there is a large percentage of Americans, there is obvious segregation and little genuine interaction.

However, despite all of the negative attitudes toward the US, the Guatemalan people are gradually incorporating American values into their life style. As one walks down the main streets of the capital city, there are McDonalds and Dairy Queens everywhere. Ironically, these are the most popular places for those who are both young and rich. The best musical bands are those which can imitate American popular music better, and the more well dressed people are those who more closely resemble the American styles: there is a double-bind situation in the attitudes of the Guatemalan people toward the US in every respect.

To conclude, I would like to say that it is important for the US to realize that American values are not necessarily the best for other cultures, and that the US policy of imposing their standards for their own interest has caused a great deal of resentment in many parts of the world.

foreign policy and globaloney

by jeff bland

associate professor, environmental sciences

The Arab oil boycott in the fall of 1973 and the massive price increases that followed not only surprised the average U.S. citizen but also punished us for naively supposing that we could build a wall between our need for resources and foreign policy.

The economic and political well-being of our nation hinges upon our ability to find and maintain adequate supplies of energy and raw materials in a world that is quickly becoming deficient in these commodities. As the technological machinery of the U.S. wolfs down tremendous amounts of raw materials in true Epicurean style, we become less self-sufficient due to domestic depletions, and more dependent upon foreign sources. Many times these foreign sources are the politically tenuous developing nations upon whose stability we depend.

The manner in which we have met this need for supranational control and stabilization of raw materials is through the global corporation or multinational corporation (MNC). The term multinational can be misleading, however, in that it gives the impression that all countries participate equally in an institution aimed at maximizing industrial returns to all peoples.

Such is the *globaloney* of the world market. Over 70% of all multinational corporations are based in the United States and controlled by a select few corporate giants. The scenario is all too frequently one like the following:

"What a curious contradiction of rags and riches. One out of every 10,000 people in the underdeveloped nation lives in a palace with high walls and gardens and a Cadillac in the driveway. A few blocks away hundreds are sleeping in the streets which they share with beggars, chewing gum hawkers, prostitutes, and shoeshine boys. Around the corner tens of thousands are jammed into huts without electricity or plumbing. Outside the city most of the population scratches out a base subsistence on small plots, many owned by the few who lived behind the high walls. Even where the soil is rich and the climate agreeable, most people go hungry. The stock market is booming, but children with distended bellies are everywhere. There are luxurious restaurants and stinking open sewers. The capital boasts late model computers and jumbojets but more than half the people cannot read. Nationalistic slogans are prominent, but the basic industries are in the hands of foreigners. Most of the populus lives with the feeling that life has always been full of pain and it always will be. The only development they see is the same journey from cradle to early grave that their fathers and grandfathers took."

R. J. Barnett and R. E. Miller in *Global Reach*

How is it that nations of the underdeveloped world, so fortunately endowed with raw materials, a huge labor force, and great potential markets are in fact so poor? An easy question to pose, but a much more complex one to answer.

The roots of the answer are undeniably based upon the cultural history and philosophy of the country, but superimposed upon this is the exploitation of the people by the multinational corporation. The exploitation in many cases is not one of conscious premeditation with which we might associate the term immoral behavior, but rather due to the fact that the survivability of the MNC hinges upon availability of raw materials and energy resources with the people of only secondary concern as it applies to delivery of these goods.

The foreign policy of the U.S., therefore, is directed toward protecting the vitality of the MNC and supports this exploitation in the name of an ever-expanding market and ever-increasing production rate. One needs only to look at the Increasing U.S. Dependence on Imports of Strategic Materials to be convinced that this is the case.

	% Imported from Underdeveloped Countries
Bauxite (aluminum)	95
Chromium	100
Copper	44
Iron	32
Lead	32
Manganese	57
Tin	94
Tungsten	40

Inspection of these data is most interesting. Most of the world's chromium is produced by Rhodesia, a nation whose apartheid policy we publicly condemn in the

form of a boycott of its goods. We need chromium to produce high-strength steel and therefore buy it through a middle-man (Netherlands) knowing that in actuality we are financially supporting the Rhodesian government. We have no choice, we need the chromium to fuel our technological furnaces. Bolivia and tin provide another example, as does Chile and copper. In both countries heavy CIA involvement in the internal affairs of each country has been implicated. We cannot afford to lose the supplies, and therefore our foreign policy is geared to protect them.

The same arguments apply to our increased dependency on foreign energy sources. In a little more than ten years we have gone from a 16% foreign oil dependency to greater than 50%. One only needs to read accounts of the oil cartels and their involvement with the State Department to see how much of our foreign policy is dictated by energy resource needs (See *Seven Sisters*). The ticklish middle east foreign policy is precariously balanced between traditional U.S. support for Israel and her people and our need for oil from the OPEC nations (see Golda Meier's *My Life*).

Lastly we come to a nonmaterial resource which is critical for the survivability of Globaloney—that being the world labor force. If one examines the Differential Hourly Wage Rates in Selected Underdeveloped Nations versus the U.S. an interesting but not unexpected conclusion can be drawn.

Differential Hourly Wage Rates

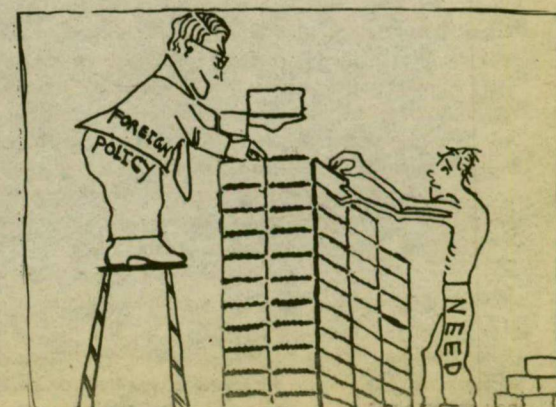
	Average Hourly Rate (Dollars)	
	UCS's	USA
Consumer electronic products	0.30	2.30
Office machine parts	0.40	3.00
Semiconductor manufacture	0.30	3.00
Wearing Apparel	0.34	2.49

The economy of the MNC and therefore U.S. business is to a large degree dependent upon this cheap global labor force. Many corporations have built duplicate factories (such as Singer Sewing Machine Co.) so that if labor troubles arise in one place, then production can be shifted to another country to reduce the necessity of undergoing collective bargaining. With profits being the reason a MNC exists, then people have taken second seat with regard to priorities. It is most important to the MNC to guarantee the availability of this cheap, amorphous labor force and therefore, this concept is articulated in our foreign policy procedures.

Putting these three needs together, that of minerals, energy, and people, it is not too difficult to realize how our foreign policy is steered by our tremendous dependencies on foreign sources. Study of our involvement in South East Asia reflects this foreign policy posture and its concomitant to protection of resource supply lines.

As long as our economic and societal evolution is locked into the paradigm of an ever-expanding technocracy, we can expect the concepts of globaloney to prosper. We can speak of foreign aid, but only with the second breath asking what it will do for us. Alternatives to this strategy have been expressed by those followers of steady-state economics such as Daly, Olson and Landsberg as well as the anti-technologists such as Roszak (*Where the Wasteland Ends*) and Schumacher (*Small is Beautiful - Economics as if People Mattered*).

The colossal power of the global corporation to shape foreign policy due to the need for raw materials is not a matter for debate. It is this power itself which needs to be re-explored in the post-Watergate era to see if the route we are embarked upon as a nation is consistent with our long term survivability both economically and morally.



education and the palestinians

by annabel lee
professor of education

One of the many uses of education is as an ideological weapon to advance deeply believed and deeply felt causes. In our own country, many conflicting ideas come to issue in the classroom; the MACOS controversy recently featured in the TRAIL is an example.

In the continuing Middle East war between Israel and the peoples whose land was appropriated to form Israel in 1948, education is crucial. Israel's excellent schools in cities, Kibbutzim and elsewhere are well known, but few are aware of the roles that schooling has in the lives of the displaced Palestinians.

I first became interested in Palestinian education during the two years (1965-67) I served as principal of an American elementary school in Beirut, Lebanon. I became acquainted with a United Nations AID official and his wife; the wife invited two of us from the American school to tour with her the two Palestinian refugee camps, one Moslem and one Christian, which had existed and developed for some 17 years on the outskirts of Beirut. In each of these depressing, teeming ghettos, the largest and most impressive building was the school, built and supported by United Nations funds. I was told that the teachers were well trained, that nearly all of the children were in school, and that those who wanted and were qualified were assisted to attain higher education; many were attending the American University of Beirut. Some were returning to serve their own people by teaching in the refugee camp schools.

My curiosity and concern aroused by this visit to the infamous campus, I began noting and collecting further information, particularly about the schools. I knew that what I was learning here was as biased toward the Palestinian side as what I had learned at home had been toward the Israeli position, but I became convinced that the Palestinians had a real case. As compensation for the Jewish agony in Germany, the world had created a second travail nearly as bad, by authorizing the Jews to form their nation in the midst of the unwilling Arabic inhabitants of Palestine.

The story of one such victim, the young man, Walid Kurdi, typical of many I heard both first and second hand, appeared as an interview and feature article in the Beirut Daily Star, published in the English language. It seems to illustrate so many elements of the whole Gordian Knot, that I believe it is worth retelling from the clipping in my files.

By this account, in 1948, the Kurdi family, living in their modest villa in a Palestinian village, heard first the repeated Zionist broadcasts to evacuate their town, then the guns and explosions of military bombardment. At that point, the townspeople ran in terror, becoming part of the great exodus which streamed to all the neighboring Arab countries.

As the Kurdis fled north toward safety in Lebanon, they were compelled to pause while the pregnant wife gave birth to Walid, the second son of the family. Then more slowly and with difficulty, they made their way, along with some 140,000 others, into Lebanon. For a time, they found refuge in caves and under trees with little to eat; at length the Lebanese army packed the refugees into trucks and transported them to a camp in sparsely settled highlands in eastern Lebanon; after nine years, the family was able to move to the Moslem refugee camp outside Beirut. Here, Walid's father found intermittent work as a laborer, and Walid devoted himself to his schooling. The eighteen year old Walid was quoted as declaring "with a grim set of jaw" that "I've got to get a decent education. It's the only way I can help to get Palestine back. Because we are going to get it back."

The author of the article then commented that anyone who was not convinced of Walid's earnestness should listen to the pledge which opened every school day at the refugee camp school which he attended. The shouted responses of the ceremony as described formed an impressive and chilling ritual. The students stood at attention, and their leader faced them:

Leader: "Young men!"

Class: "Aye!"
Leader: "Young men!"
Class: "Aye!"
Leader: "Palestine!"
Class: "It's our homeland!"
Leader: "To return!"
Class: "That's our aim!"
Leader: "Struggle!"
Class: "That's our history!"
Leader: "Knowledge!"
Class: "Our light!"
Leader: "Faith!"
Class: "Is our armour!"
Leader: "Sacrifice!"
Class: "Is our duty!"
Leader: "Martyrs!"
Class: "Are our people!"
Leader: "Death!"
Class: "We shall not fear!"
Leader: "Palestine!"

Class: "Ours! Ours! Ours! Our Palestine, we shall not forget you! No other land is ours! Our Palestine, we swear by you, before God and history, that we shall spill our blood to get you back! Long live Palestine, and we shall live for our revenge!"

Walid's father also was committed to the importance of Walid's education and was planning to supplement from his meagre earnings the half support which UNEWA would supply for post-secondary education. After gaining as much schooling as possible, Walid planned to join the Palestine army, and to try to reclaim his birthright in his family's village. This May of 1976, Walid, wherever his is, becomes 28 years of age. Without doubt he has pursued his goal with relentless zeal, and by evidences of recent years, so have thousands of refugees like him.

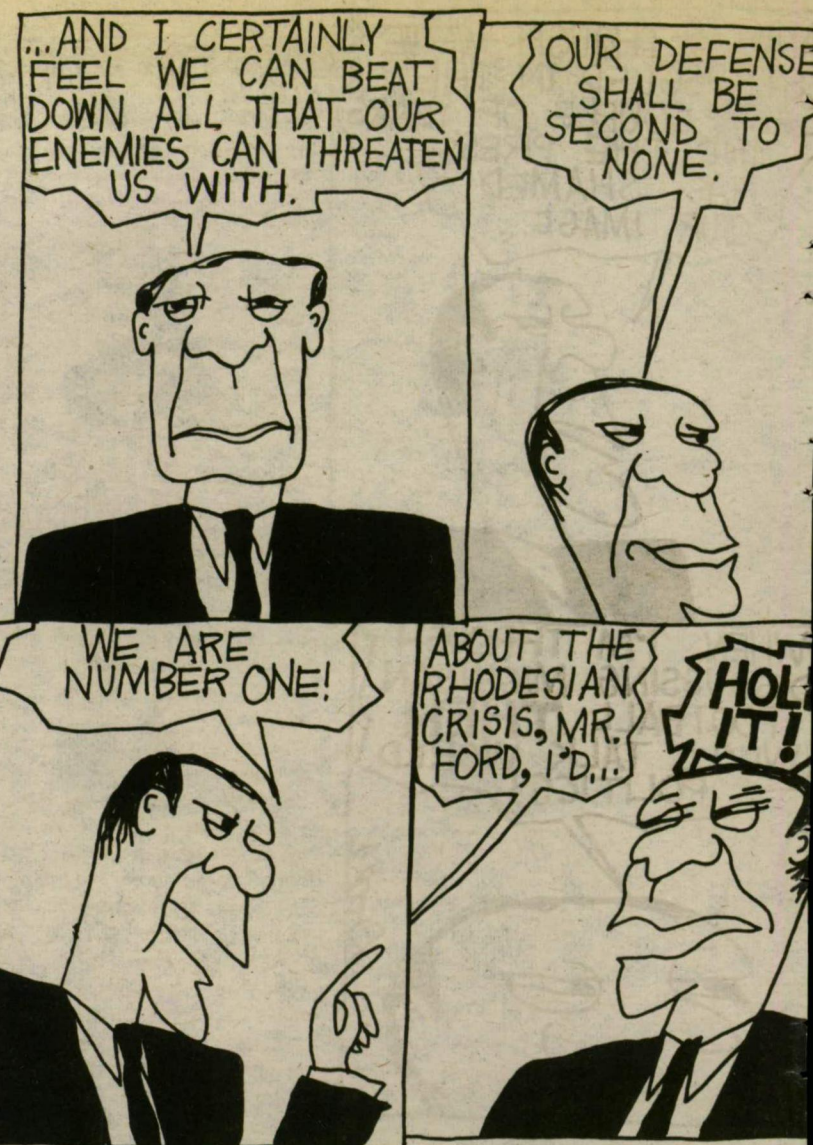
A natural sequel to this story can be seen in an article, "The Wealthy Palestinians," by Ray Vicker in *The National Observer* of December 6, 1975. In wartime Beirut, Vicker had interviewed a "half dozen Palestinians in well tailored Western suits clustered around a teak-and-leather table in a private dining room of a swank hotel." In his encounter with these men, Vicker learned that by the end of 1976, 70,000 expatriated Palestinians

had graduated from universities throughout the world, and 80,000 are in attendance. The graduates are holding responsible and well paying positions in many countries, in a full range of fields from building contractors to teachers in medical schools to manufacturers of electrical equipment. Through committees such as the one Vicker met, they devote time, energy and money to create more educational opportunities for the 3.3 million exiled "Palestinian Nation."

The purpose of this mystical pursuit of education? It has not changed: it is still to return to Palestine. As one man explained to Vicker, "We realize we must educate our people to be the equal or better than the Israeli if we are to attain our goals." Another added, "Most states which gained independence in modern times found themselves woefully short of trained people. We won't be in that position at all!"

Many thousands of refugees and their descendants are still in the refugee camps such as the one I visited near Beirut. They are more than people living in internment, they are political symbols, reminders of what Palestinians refuse to forget. But very many others are through education, developing multiple bases for power and influence to achieve the goals that have dominated their lives for 38 years.

To those of us interested in the plight and progress of the Palestinians, it appears that Israel would be wise to make some compromises, however painful, and work out a joint peace with their Arab neighbors, before that option is lost to her. And the loss of the option for peace in Israel-Palestine has the potential for enveloping us all in its tragedy...



watergate to inflation: f

by michel rocchi
foreign language dept.

American Foreign Policy has suffered many blows in the last couple of years. From the downfall of Watergate to the rise of inflation, the loss of public confidence along with complicated congressional bureaucratic control over the legislative branch as well as foreign policy. The US is struggling to deal with too many interests extended since the war.

The main issue in recent American foreign policy, as I see it, has been the US concern over communist control in Western Europe. US foreign policy has adopted many soft lines in reaction to the growing communist threat in Western Europe. Kissinger claims the domino theory stating that communism could lure more western allies which means the ultimate collapse of NATO and the isolation of the US. American foreign policy is caught in its own web; it had already woven existing maneuvers dealing with diplomats, but a few thousand dollars given to an Italian general will not save Italy.

Our rush into Angola and our subsequent turn-around did nothing but aggravate the situation at the cost of lives and loss of confidence. Not giving enough or giving to the wrong hands is no way to run such a vital operation. If current policies do not clarify a road and use more straight diplomacy with Europe, American foreign policy in the west might as well celebrate its last birthday. We are adopting the line that nothing is unacceptable because we might have to swallow it later anyway. The Kremlin knows it, the whole world knows it.

But lately a new positive phase is emerging (which was inevitable) that is consultation with western powers on important policy in order to avoid conflicts on global matters. The common market countries have included

american foreign policy: c

by david t. ah soon

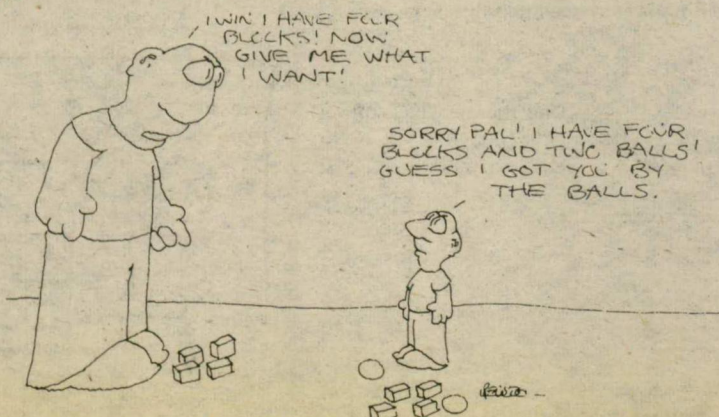
There has been one Korean Conflict, a missile crisis, a war in Southeast Asia a coup d'etats, revolutions, and even a Richard Nixon since WWII. We always win or lose with "honor" when we chose to participate in international affairs, but often at a high cost in freedom and justice, not to mention lives. The hungry half of the world and probably more than a few sober Americans have begun to question the goals and methods of our State Department. Their concern is justified.

We emerged from WWII the champions of democracy. The sacred balance of Power theory once more proved its worth. A consolidating East European block, with close ties forming between Russia and China in the early 50's gave birth to the American "containment policy". The ensuing Cold War saw NATO keeping the Communist

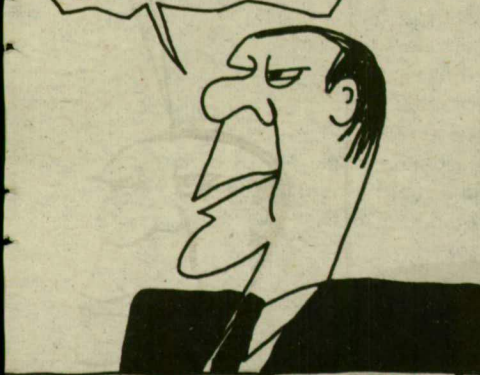
threat at bay. Containment the Balance of Power theory the Pentagon can measure is euphemistically called goes well with arms races

Containment strategy once taken outside of its policy in dealing with Taiwan Province, pre-liberation now for African mines policy is noted for this v its complete emptiness.

Kissinger-style containment Nixon-mafia days continue war hangover. When Real polarization between Communist impose their influence



AND ALTHOUGH WE'VE
STRUGGLED IN THE
LAST COUPLE OF YEARS
AND THE PRESS
HAS SHAMED
OUR IMAGE...



WHEN I'M THROUGH
DISCUSSING MICHIGAN
FOOTBALL THEN
WE'LL TALK WORLD
POLITICS!



interpretation of us-china foreign relations

"New China has had three teachers.
The first teacher was the corrupt politicians of the old China...
The second teacher was Japanese militarism...
The third teacher is American imperialism..."

Chou En-lai

by gail johnson

All too often China is viewed either as a 'frenzied red anthill' or an 'egalitarian Utopia! Unfortunately, US foreign relations with China have often been based on equally simplistic notions. An understanding of China's self image and the effect of foreign nations on that conception are essential for insight into the present US-China relationship.

Traditional China (prior to the 19th century) had an ancient heritage of unity and cultural pride. The 19th century saw a combination of internal weaknesses and Western economic exploitation lead to a humiliating fragmentation of China. Concern for re-establishing national unity and self-respect became a core element of the Chinese perspective.

Prior to WWII Japan had an entire army stationed in northern China, reducing large areas of China to the status of a colony of Japan. By this time, China's inner turmoil had generated the Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek and supposedly drawing their inspiration from the very popular Sun Yat-sen, and the Communists, each trying to establish unity in their own way. During the war the US provided aid to both groups which had formed an uneasy alliance against Japan.

Civil war developed after Japan's defeat and the US on two occasions sent a high governmental representative to try to find a middle ground for co-operation between the Nationalists and the Communists. The leader of the second mission, General Wedemeyer, urged support of Chiang Kai-shek despite his probable defeat. Between 1945 and 1948 the US provided Chiang with 2 billion dollars in aid and continued strong moral support but reduced aid after the Nationalists had been forced onto the island of Formosa by Mao's victorious communist armies.

America's hopeless support of Chiang Kai-shek was largely due to the widely perceived threat of world wide communist domination. The fall of most of eastern Europe to Soviet hegemony and the fear that the Chinese communists were totally subservient to Moscow effectively eliminated support of Mao or even neutrality as viable options. In addition, the powerful China Lobby in the US demanded continued aid to the Nationalists in return for support of programs the Truman administration considered vital to the recovery of post-war Europe, such as the Marshall Plan. However, despite the obvious bias of US opinion, the door was not yet completely shut for reconciliation with mainland China.

President Truman, General Douglas MacArthur and the Korean War created the necessary additional hostility to firmly commit the US to Chiang Kai-shek and to preclude any possibility of relations between the US and mainland China for years to come. While MacArthur's desire for general war with China fortunately was unrealized, his success in provoking the involvement of China in Korea not only immensely increased the slaughter, but also indelibly imprinted on the American consciousness the perception of China as a horde of manical red devils fully deserving our disgust and enmity.

The containment and isolation of China which became the US government's policy after the Korean War not only continued in full force into the 1960's, but also provided a basis for the introduction of US military forces into the civil war in Vietnam. However, as dissatisfaction concerning Vietnam forced US withdrawal, a potential for decreasing tension between the US and China was created. Nixon's conservative image made him the right man at the right time for breaking the ice. Ping-pong diplomacy along with cultural and scientific exchanges began the thaw which led to Nixon's Peking visit in February of 1972. The US saw the establishment of relations with China as a positive step to offset the more negative withdrawal from Vietnam. Other motivating factors were the threat of Russia as felt by both America and China and America's acceptance of China as a nuclear power.

Relaxation of trade and travel restrictions and US acceptance of mainland China into the United Nations have resulted. The limits of this new relationship are still set by disagreements over Taiwan, American detente with Russia and basic ideological and cultural differences.

The history of relations between the US and China gives little encouragement for development of a rapid rapport. President Ford's recent trip offers proof of this in that little new was accomplished, although US desire to maintain the new policy was reiterated.

It is very difficult for Americans to comprehend the revolutionary changes in China's life-style and self-image that have occurred since the Revolution. The Chinese have opted for a political and social organization which provides all people with the basic necessities formerly nonexistent for the mass of people (and which are taken for granted in the US). The Chinese have exchanged the possibility of individual freedom China had never known in actuality for a keen social consciousness based on equality which cannot accept selfish non-conformity.

In view of the complex changes which have occurred in China, the US must be very careful in applying moral or political standards to the Chinese experience. Neither the fanatical anti-communism of the 50's nor a simplistic optimism based on recent exchanges will suffice for a rational, long lasting and mutually beneficial U.S.-China policy.

us on europe

America in their deliberations, the US has in turn saved the European person from a quick death, detente is questioned while not all together abandoned; a shuttle diplomacy adopted in the Middle East which for a change does not entirely favor Israel.

Meetings like the one which took place last year in November at Rambouillet in France, involving leaders of western countries, are the answers to the tortuous downward plight of Kissinger. We are simply losing ground on all important fronts, in Europe, in South America and in the Pacific. A new and fresh approach should be taken. The situation is not entirely hopeless. I agree with Jean-Francois Revel, editor of the French newsweekly L'Express, who in his book *Without Marx or Jesus*, maintains that the US is the last best hope for genuine world revolution. He recognizes though the effective communist techniques to exploit contradictions in capitalist regimes but believes that communists "destroy in the name of socialism, political democracy and install systems that are neither democratic nor socialist and that are, to boot, economically and humanly very inferior to capitalism."

The recent European leadership (which is Pro-American) is eager to work with Washington on the biggest contemporary concern: the economy.

The British pound sank in mid-April to its lowest level ever—\$1.84. Unemployment in France is double that of the US; inflation in Italy forced the lira to drop 28% since the end of January. The role of America is clear: To capitalize on the situation and remain the leader and helper, to aid the industrial world out of its worst business slump since 1930's.

American leadership is eroding unless we earn the respect of the world and start acting decisively. It's time to go back again to Rambouillet for another meeting. The lessons of six centuries of history at the castle of Rambouillet may be enough to enlighten today's leaders; after all Napoleon slept there!

conspiracy or insanity?

Strategy seems to exemplify Computers like it because strategic balances for what mutual deterrence." It also residential campaigns.

itself bankrupt, however, can birthplace. Using this Vietnam, the Philippines Cuba, Chilean affairs, and interests, American foreign containment theory, if not

noncommitted, that is, the third world. An increased tension level in international relations then develop a high potential for crisis situations. Forced polarization locks both major powers into rigid positions. When the forces of "democracy" need to support fascist dictators to "contain" communism, somebody messed up. Realpolitik encourages our leaders to subvert Chilean socialism, commits them to support Presidents Park and Marcos government repression, then take a ridiculous stand in Africa, and finally leaves our man Henry dumbfounded as Italy contemplates democratic socialism.

There is no communist threat strong enough to justify Realpolitik. If we keep pushing our own separate doctrines, don't bother taking out any life insurance; party lines rarely meet. We haven't ended imperialism, we just made it legal.

god and the foggy bottom

by darel reeck
academic dean

Secular thinkers in a largely secularized university might be surprised to learn that religion has any influence on foreign policy at all. In fact, religious influences do still affect in important ways the real world of policy formation. In two senses, foreign policy is a religious acting-out.

The first kind of influence is through the action of formal religious leaders and institutions: church or synagogue lobbying with Congress is an example. The second sort of influence is through the development of widely shared public attitudes that inform both policy-makers and the public at large. The second influence is indirect, hard to document, but probably more important over the long run than the first influence.

Let me give examples of the first kind of influence. Religious leaders have long worked in Washington to shape foreign policy to their own ends. Over a century and a half ago, the religiously flavored American Colonization Society stimulated movements that led by 1847 to the creation of Liberia, a now-prominent nation in West Africa originally designed to receive freed slaves.

Throughout our history, churches and church leaders worked actively on both sides of all foreign war disputes. During the Vietnam period, religious hawks such as Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles were outweighed by doves as diverse as the Berrigan brother and United Methodist Bishop Paul Washburn. Anti-war efforts by religious groups may have brought the war to a speedier conclusion, or at least prevented expansion of the war at certain critical points.

Again, one hardly needs to mention that the pro-Israel lobby in Congress has a largely religious base. Finally, religious organizations are active today in lobbying for more effective foreign aid programs and a realignment of US policy in Southern Africa to bring the nation into active support of majority rule.

The most widely heeded American religious spokesmen ever on foreign policy matters was surely Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, long-time professor of ethics at Union Theological Seminary. He wielded influence not only in and through the churches but also upon a whole generation of political scientists including Professor Hans Morgenthau and Ambassador George Kennan. Niebuhr, who died in 1971, argues against soft religious idealism and for a realistic recognition of the selfishness of nation-states. He felt that support of what could be an act

of love if the war restrained aggressor nations from acts of great evil. On such grounds he advocated US involvement in World War II. But in the case of the Vietnam War, he argued against it as an immoral war.

Religion shapes policy in a second very important way by contributing to the ethos or value-system out of which foreign policy grows. Foreign policy doesn't develop in a vacuum. It roots to some extent in the depths of the hearts of the people.

The vast images and symbols that govern American perception and shape our policy overseas are not under the control of churches or synagogues. They emerge from a complex nexus of diverse, dimly perceived cause. But insofar as they represent American ultimate concerns, they may be broadly defined as religious. By carefully analyzing such factors one can attain an important perspective on foreign policy formation. For example, it is instructive to note the anti-communist fever of the 1950's (and the consequent isolation of the US from the People's Republic of China— had a definite religious basis and content).

Niebuhr taught that religious influences on foreign policy in the past have been very mixed, for good and for ill. In my opinion, the most helpful kind of influence exerted today by religious forces, with much of the burden carried by Roman Catholic teachings and organizations, is to help America adjust its policies to the realities of an overcrowded, resource-scarce, over-armed world—a world in which socialism and Marxism are not dirty words but a way of life for a majority. The encyclical letters "Peace on Earth" by Pope John and "The Progress of Peoples" by Pope Paul state the rationale for this influence. It would be better for the future of our world if Catholics and all persons of good will would concentrate on these magnificent and practical social teachings rather than on the latest word from Rome on contraceptives!

In an increasingly secular age, the influence of religion in the first sense—that of organized, formal religion—may well decrease. But religious influence in the sense in which religion is understood as the way in which ultimate concerns or general worldviews of nations are shaped will, by definition, never subside until sheer pluralism replaces all American group feeling. And, comfort ye, at that point another civilization with a different foreign policy fueled by a religious vision perhaps better than our own will arise to replace us.

thunderstorms gathering in east

by william g. orthman
professor of international business

With Ronald Reagan blasting detente as an American sellout and Alexander Solzhenitsyn's British-based, anti-Soviet rhetoric reverberating across the American media—helped, no doubt, by a nudge from Bill Buckley and Malcolm Muggeridge—Gerald Ford has dropped detente from his campaign vocabulary and Democratic congressmen are scrambling to get on record in favor of increased military expenditures.

The result has been a chronic deficit ...

A consensus—at least for duration of the 1976 campaign—seems to be forming that the use of the past tense in relation to the "cold war" was a delusion of American liberals not shared by the hard-nosed imperialists in the Kremlin.

More likely to survive the election, however, is the less-noticed dark-cloud that is threatening the sunny expectations that were anticipated from East-West trade. The Communist states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) have been avid customers, but they have been buying on credit. While East-West trade has not been completely a one-way street, the COMECON countries of Eastern Europe have been buying more goods and services from the West than they have been able to sell in return. The result has been a chronic deficit in the COMECON balance of payments. With the USSR and Poland leading the borrowers, the COMECON IOU's climbed from \$17.5 billion in 1973 to \$32 billion by the end of 1975. First quarter borrowings, this year, have totalled \$1.2 billion more, with the Soviet Union accounting for \$600 million, Poland \$200 million, Hungary \$150 million, East Germany \$45 million and the balance being chalked up by the other COMECON countries.

Such a club could particularly menace West Germany...

The mounting indebtedness, caused by a steady worsening in COMECON's balance of trade with the West, has been accelerating since the advent of the "normalization" of economic relationships in the late 1960's. After a small deficit in 1970, the European Communist bloc managed to attain a small surplus in 1971—thanks largely to the industrial prowess of East Germany. Since 1971, however, COMECON's balances have been posted in red ink. The record high was reached last year, with a deficit of \$8 billion.

As the COMECON indebtedness soars, western bankers are becoming increasingly concerned about the ability—if not the intention—of the Communist states to repay. To date, the record of the East Europeans in meeting their commitments to Western financial institutions has been impeccable. There has been a reluctance, however, to furnish the type of information Western loan institutions usually take for granted, and until quite recently the interest rates paid by the COMECON countries have been the lowest granted in international financial transactions. Although the terms have been stiffer in recent months and some additional information has been grudgingly volunteered by the East Europe debtors, the revelations have been less than

adequate by Western standards. Data on the total indebtedness of COMECON and the available reserves to back up that indebtedness have not been forthcoming.

The worries have been compounded by the recent actions of the Soviet Union in support of Cuban capers in Angola. European and American bankers are suddenly remembering that heavy indebtedness has been used, in the past, by debtor nations as political blackmail against hapless creditor states. The Angolan adventure has dashed the illusions that East-West interdependence might somehow cool the ardor of the Russians for remote, so-called "wars of liberation," and apprehensions are growing in some European quarters that in some future crisis, default—or threat of default—might be used as a political club. Such a club could particularly menace West Germany which has acquired the lion's share of East-West trade as well as the lion's share of the IOU's.

Socialists are notorious for having brown thumbs...

The more optimistic observers view the discrepancy in East-West trade balances as temporary; the result of the current recession. Less optimistic viewers, however, regard the COMECON trade deficits as more fundamental. International trade is generally based on one nation's trading its surplus goods for the surpluses of another. It is becoming increasingly apparent, as time goes on, that the socialist states have few surpluses to spare, and even those goods wrenched from domestic needs for the purpose of obtaining some foreign sales, have only a limited market in the West. The thrust of the Common Market has been to restrict imports of agricultural products and the COMECON countries have little food, anyway.

Socialists are notorious for having brown thumbs—they can barely feed themselves at best—and the manufactured goods they attempt to export are frequently so shoddy and of such poor quality as to be non-competitive. What raw materials of an extractive nature they manage to produce are desperately needed to fuel their own economies. The COMECON nations have massive needs but produce relatively little that the West can use to pay for the Communist bloc's voracious requirements.

The European bankers...have ample reason for some sleepless nights.

Ironically, actions by the United States Congress—particularly the Jackson amendment—denying the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status and restricting Soviet credits through the U.S. Export-Import Bank, may prove to be providential. The U.S.S.R. has purchased from West Germany, many of the industrial goods it originally planned to order from American firms. To the extent the loss of sales has reduced the volume of credit extended to the Communist bloc, the leverage which the Soviet Union can assert by threatening default in some future U.S.-Soviet confrontation, has also been diminished as a result. American financial institutions could be hurt but certainly not ruined. The European bankers, however, have ample reason for some sleepless nights.

Lenin once said that the capitalists would sell the rope by which they are to be hanged. He probably never dreamed, however, that they'd sell it on easy credit terms.

the american tourist in australia

In Adelaide and Canberra they've heard of Seattle—have been there in fact, "just after the war, must have been forty-seven or eight: Sea-Tack, that's what you call it?" Then hasten to add as we drop our guard: "Course it must have changed a lot since then?" and, amidst nods, the familiar questions start again "Well, is Australia what you'd expected?" "How far 'back have you got?" "Do you still all drive big cars?" "What's old Nixon up to now?"

And we parry these with our empty pockets "Do you think you'll ever come to the States?" "Who do you like for the Melbourne Cup?" and wonder a little if this is communion or merely a barbecue.

barry baуска
professor of english

"All invitations must proceed from heaven perhaps; perhaps it is futile for men to initiate their own unity, they do but widen the gulfs between them by the attempt."

e.m. forester

"The wonderful thing about foreign travel is the collection of stereotypes you can accumulate."

c.m. smith

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notes toward a new american foreign policy

by john magee
philosophy dept.

Though I am not a professional student of foreign policy, I have been concerned with it from my youth up.

Our foreign policy has been the one feature of our national life that has most severely tested my own deep love of America and hope for her future. My concern is not with the tactical details of policy but with its strategy and mistaken presuppositions.

Over the years we have made three fundamental mistakes: First, we have practiced a knee-jerk anti-communism that has led us to support any government however cruel and dictatorial that was willing to take an anti-communist stance, and we have called this the "free-world." Second, we have held one set of values at home and an entirely different one abroad. In foreign policy we have violated all of the democratic values upon which our nation was founded. We would not have tolerated these values at home. Third, we have been tempted by our enormous military strength to become in the eyes of the world a cynical seeker after unlimited power and commercial empire.

What I would propose would be a complete rethinking of our foreign policy.

Here is a suggestion about the elements that should go into such a reformulation:

1. Is it based upon the same set of values we would use for domestic policy: the rights and welfare of the people

of the country, the creation of a society we would want to live in?

2. Is this policy humane? Does it take a stance against race and class dominated structures that oppress people?

3. Does it lead to a strong world-system, a growing structure of responsible freely interacting states including everyone and seeking equitable shares in our limited world-resources?

4. Is it based upon accurate knowledge of the situations to which it applies. Our Vietnam policy, for example, was in flagrant contradiction to nearly all our best expert information about the history and structure of that society. As one expert said, considering the American assumption of the old French colonial task, "We are on the wrong side," Eisenhower had the wit to refuse aid to the French, but his successors ignored that wisdom.

5. Does it take into account the aspirations of the people of the country involved? Does it lead to their own self-determination in the light of their own perception of national needs?

6. Is it based upon the supra-national ideals of our own American proposition? In the words of John Quincy Adams, "I disclaim all patriotism incompatible with the principles of eternal justice."

7. And, lastly, the pragmatic question: What will work in this situation? In answering this question I would not assume that human beings are motivated exclusively by

ideals nor by their own immediate self-interests. I would not assume that they acted only out of response to rewards and threats nor only out of noble motives. I would consider both.

America has a great advantage in world affairs. Our real strengths lie in our example of freedom and democratic institutions working to solve the problems of human groups of all kinds in some kind of reasonable consensus. It is the task of politics to achieve this consensus in a way consistent with the ideal meaning of the national foundations laid down by our founders. Fortunately these ideals are not simply a glorification of America as a nation, but standards to which all human beings could repair.

A second strength is our wealth and productivity which gives us margins of wealth and knowledge to share in the building of a humane world.

A third resource is the idealism of young Americans which showed itself so well in the Peace Corps.

If I had the power I would establish a think-tank in Washington made up of representative citizens who would use the above ideas (along with others they would think of) to work out the overall strategy of a new foreign policy. I would put the execution of this policy in the hands of those who paid close attention to this advisory body. If this kind of move were made I could join Fulbright in his hope "that America, with its humane and democratic traditions, will find wisdom to match its power."

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THE MAN WHO SKIED DOWN EVEREST

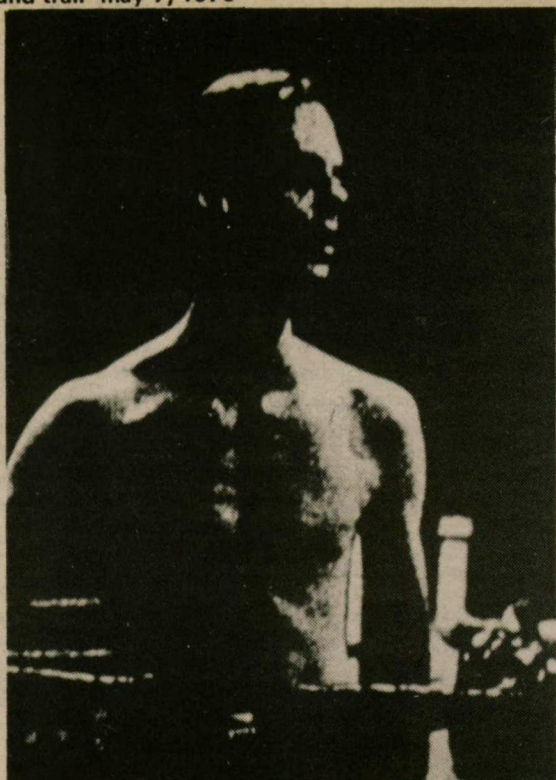
THE MAN WHO SKIED DOWN EVEREST is surely the most inspired and beautiful adventure on film. It is a zen and sporting achievement of awesome beauty; of colors rainbowing before your eyes.

And here, at the top of the longest downhill run on earth, one man alone. Seconds later he is skiing in the jet stream down solid blue ice — a lotus blossom floating from the roof of the world.

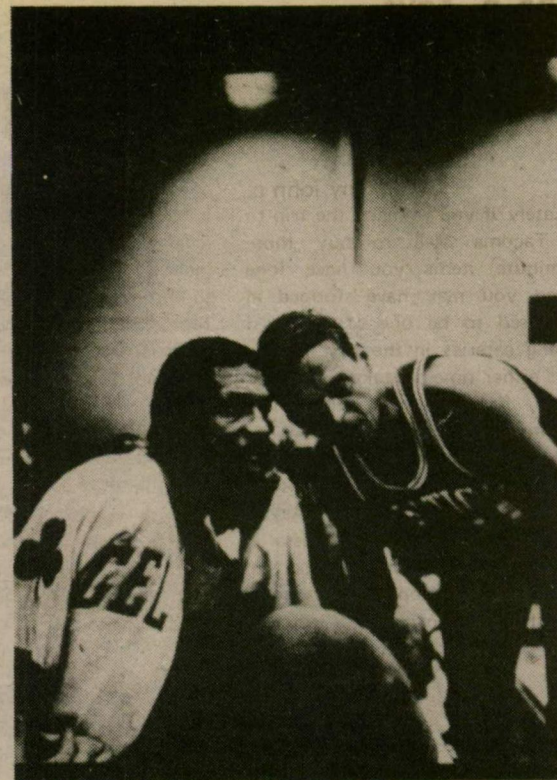
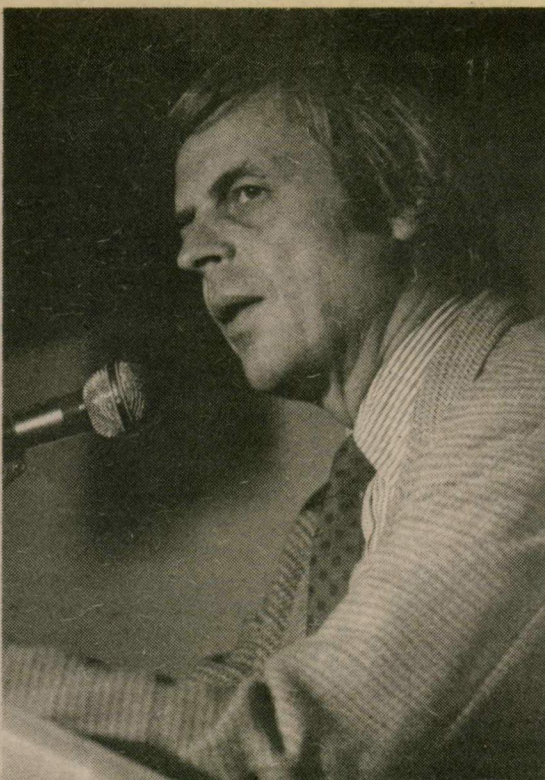
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'Jock of all trades,' George Plimpton.



photos by keith claypoole

plimpton game for anything

by john mcgraw

Why would a person get into the ring with a professional boxer, tour with the New York Philharmonic, or play quarterback for the Detroit Lions when he lacks experience at them and none of them are his chosen profession?

George Plimpton, a participatory journalist, related these and other experiences Monday night in the student lounge before a moderately sized audience.

Plimpton, whose most noted work is *Paper Lion* which tells of his experience playing last string quarterback for the Detroit Lions, also spoke about his pitching

experience in an all-star game which included pitching to such greats as Willie Mays and Frank Robinson. His boxing attempt involved a three round exhibition with Archie Moore and a bloody nose in the first 30 seconds. Other athletic escapades include playing basketball with the Boston Celtics and entering into big golf tournaments with the likes of Palmer, Player, etc.

But Plimpton said perhaps his "most harrowing experience" was not athletic but rather was encountered while playing with the New York Philharmonic under the direction of Leonard Bernstein. Here it was Plimpton's job to play the triangle, the gong and some tympani. "But

the tension is just as high as in sports" he said. "In all sports, errors are expected and are made, that's in the nature of sport. But in music, a mistake destroys the work, which is art".

At the conclusion of Plimpton's presentation, he called for questions from the audience. When asked what his next assignment will be he said that next fall he'll be playing goalie for the Boston Bruins against the Montreal Canadians in an exhibition game.

However, Plimpton said he had a problem that had made him hesitant to try hockey in the first place—He can't skate.

upcoming concerts

- May 8
UFO - Gold Creek Dome (Woodinville)
- May 9
George Benson & Ron Carter - Paramount Northwest
- May 10
Virgil Fox "Heavy Organ" - Seattle Center Opera House
- May 11
Bad Company & Kansas - Seattle Center Coliseum
Melissa Manchester & Steve Goodman - Opera House
- May 12
Robin Trower & Steve Marriot - Central Washington State College
- May 13
Robin Trower & Steve Marriot - Seattle Center Arena
Chuck Mangione - Paramount Northwest
- May 17
Doobie Brothers & Pablo Cruise - Seattle Center Coliseum
- May 22
Jerry Jeff Walker & Jimmy Buffett - Paramount Northwest
- May 25
Randy Newman & Leon Redbone - Opera House
- May 27
Weather Report - Paramount Northwest

rankin-klemmer concert lauded

by jane weber

Sigh—you should have been there. Kenny Rankin and John Klemmer proved to the 3,000 eager fans at a sold-out Seattle Opera House concert that not all good music was flushed down the levee with the Beatles (Keith Hardin take note).

The fact that the show took place on a week night (Tuesday, April 27) did little to dissuade the loyal Klemmer and Rankin enthusiasts from making the effort to attend. We weren't disappointed.

Judging by the largely college-aged audience's zealous reception and the quality of his set, John Klemmer could just as easily have headlined the show as Rankin. He performed several selections from his recent highly-lauded LP "Touch," including the title cut, "Body Pulse" and "Free Fall Lover" which he chose for an encore. At times it seemed as if Klemmer and his saxophone were a single entity, each giving life to the other in a musical symbiosis. Their mellifluous melodies courted the audience for over an hour and still left them craving more.

The only low points were an original piano solo by

Klemmer's keyboard man, which spurred a mass exodus of several audience members into the lounge; and a less-than-perfect sound system punctuated by an occasional blast of feedback.

The sound improved with the appearance of Kenny Rankin, who charmed his listeners with a unique jazzy-folksy vocal style and an instant rapport established by his relaxed, spontaneous stage manner. He told stories and jokes as if he were talking to a bunch of old friends.

Between songs he kept the audience laughing with lines like "I want to dedicate this next song to the world's number one Anal Retentive—General Westmoreland."

Rankin uses his voice as the primary instrument in his music, performing vocal calisthenics on new songs and new interpretations of old songs which might have passed unrecognized if not for the lyrics. His selections included a number of old hits by other groups, such as "She's a Lady," "While My Guitar Gently Weeps," and "Mr. Tambourine Man"; and his own recent "Silver Morning." It was truly a refreshing evening. Take heart, music lovers, there's hope for us yet.



— SALE —

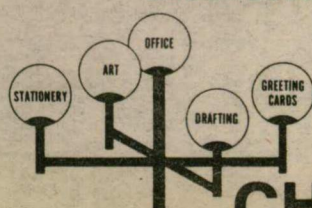
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john p. says

papa john's palate-pleasing past

by john p.

Lately if you've made the trip to the Tacoma Mall to buy those last-minute items you have long desired you may have stopped in what used to be one of the most pleasing eateries in the city. But, it seems either time has taken its toll or quality has been sacrificed for economy.

Papa John's which prides itself as a wine store and delicatessen, is the subject of this week's column. As one would expect, prices necessarily increase during this period of inflation, but it appears that as the prices have gotten higher, the quality

of sandwiches and soups have slipped in the opposite direction. You still receive a large amount of salad and meat on your sandwiches if you should order such, but if you appreciate lettuce (and that is all your salad is) which is many times wilted and not cleaned, and meat that requires more canines than you were born with, then PJ's is the place for you.

True, they now have smooth table tops so you don't spill your drink, but the same chairs which make a chiropractor happy are still used. The plants overhead are beautiful and the noise is kept to a most pleasing level,

yet the atmosphere quickly dissolves when you notice the sometimes-clean dishes you are brought that are spilling all over the floor or your lap.

Not to upset you with the idea that the place doesn't have some worth, the rows of imported and domestic wine still line the wall. Although the selection is not as vast as it has been and the prices are higher than normal, the quality is still superb.

Oh yes, as for the deli and its selection and quality of meats and cheeses, perhaps it would be more beneficial to go to Westgate Plaza and visit Rene's.

law student's lament, joy

by david hyman

Relief. That best describes the feeling of finishing the most gruesome year of my entire life. To think that I was once actually thrilled by the idea of going to law school. Now the thrill is gone, and with it my heart and soul. What remains is a shell, etched with the graffiti of Cardozo, Brandeis, and a host of lesser-known jurists who've left their marks on my bewildered mind.

It was a sad affair we had, this first year of law school and I. First, the ego trip of being Joe Law Student, then the ruthless crush by professorial greats in yonder South Tacoma. And so it went, the ever fluctuating love-hate relationship that only a law student can appreciate as he or she winds a weary way down the path of justice.

I needn't bore you with the details of sleepless nights, a constantly rankled conscience, reams of reading ad infinitum, and the greatest fight of all between my own id, ego, and superego. It's suddenly a memory, at least for the moment as I await the green light or "coup-de-grace" toward my continuing legal education. Of course I hope I make it, yet the quick rationalization if I don't is that it may very well be a blessing in disguise. Nearing the ripe old age of twenty-three, I seriously question my ability to

cope with one, let alone two more years of this mishoogas.

But, law school offers the promise of a future. One of unemployment, perhaps, ridicule for certain, and the realization that for all the problems they are accused of creating, lawyers really do serve an essential function in the world. Lawyering is a thankless job, to be sure. When an attorney is unable to win his client's case, the client bitterly asks, "what good are lawyers?" And when he does win for his client the response is, "Big deal, I was in the right anyway, he didn't do anything more than I could have done."

The flame of idealism only flickers and softens for a moment, however, and soon the burning desire to follow in the footsteps of Clarence Darrow, Perry Mason, and (God forbid) F. Lee Bailey is alive and well once again in the heart of continuing law students.

Everything you've heard about law school is true. Nothing has been changed because innocence is not the issue. Come to think of it, it's one of the least important things you have to contend with in the study of law. Yes, it's masochistic, yes, it's crazy, it is undoubtedly the most fantastic thing I ever did!



Comedian Gary Muledeer, from ABC's "In Concert" will warm up the audience to featured act 'Cecilio & Kapono' in a May 16 performance in the Fieldhouse. Tickets available in SUB room 12.

'crosscurrents' coming

The 1976 *Crosscurrents* is on the way.

This year's co-editors Michael Shearin and Marian Snyder have announced the literary magazine is due to arrive on campus by Monday May 10. Five hundred copies have been printed. The magazine will be available for purchase in the SUB, the campus bookstore, and from the co-editors. The cost is one dollar.

"It was difficult to determine what to put in and what to leave out," said Snyder about the procedure involved in selecting *Crosscurrents* material. "We received

many fine contributions, but we had to take into consideration the type of material the students wish to read."

She said that this year's *Crosscurrents* is not limited to literary pieces alone: "This year we have included several drawings and sketches that we think are of excellent quality."

"Since it is the only University publication of its kind," said Snyder, "students and the UPS community should take special note of *Crosscurrents* and come into contact with what UPS is doing in a literary and creative vein."

'everest' exceptional

by dennis johnson

The best documentary I've seen in years and the best the Academy Awards saw this year is opening tonight at the Lakewood Theater.

The Man Who Skied Down Everest combines the awesome majesty of the mountain and the courage of a man who dared an unthinkable journey down its face. It is an unforgettable if not inspiring experience.

The narration is taken from the diary of Yuichiro Miura who, besides being Japan's foremost skier, is a sensitive poet. His meditations add a very personal dimension to the sensitive and yet sometimes overpowering photography.

I wondered while watching if I was witnessing an insane act, a death wish or the story of a real-life courageous man. The film is a visual treat to skier and non-skier alike and is truly a hallmark in the history of mankind. See it twice.



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third in a series on tenure

ups professors: shorter contracts

by jeff katz

"What I get for three years of labor at this institution is a kick in the teeth and that gets very discouraging. I get to the point and say why bother? I could be much happier doing something else," said a very tired University President Philip Phibbs.

"I try to run a fair tenure procedure at this institution," explained Phibbs, "and I agonize over these decisions, I try to do the right thing and then I see disappointed people run to newspapers to cast aspersions."

According to Phibbs, it is soon going to be impossible to get people in this society to take leadership positions because we are destroying the human beings who are leaders.

"I really don't think the TRAIL should be involved in the business of reviewing tenure decisions," commented Phibbs, "unless the TRAIL would like to make the tenure decisions and take the responsibility that goes with making those decisions."

The following is a complete list of University Faculty who did and did not receive tenure for the 1975-76 academic year. Professors who received tenure for the 1975-76 academic year; Dr. John Robinson, School of Education; Dr. Robert Herschbach, Foreign Languages; Shelby Clayton, School of Occupational Therapy; Dr. Eric Lindgren, Biology; Dr. Jeffrey Bland, Chemistry; Dr. Barry Bauska, English; Dr. Michael Curley, English; Dr. Albert Eggers, Geology; Dr. Bruce Lind, Mathematics; Dr. Ronald Van Enkevort, Mathematics; Dr. Ernest Graham, Psychology; Dr. Robert Ford, Urban Studies; and Dr. Franklyn Hruza, Urban Studies.

The following professors were denied tenure: Dr. James Ketchel, School of Business and Public Administration; Dr. Pierce Johnson, Religion; K.K. Kshepakaran, School of Occupational Therapy; Lynne McClure, School of Occupational Therapy; Dr. John Barnett, Art; Dr. Donald Kelm, Art; and Theodore Taranovski, History.

Foreign Language Professor Michel Rocchi (untentured) insists that a completely tentured faculty is not bad and several factors could prevent a complete stalemate:

Job reshuffling and retraining a strong faculty development policy (based on class and colleague evaluations), and more extended as well as mini sabbaticals, were several ways he suggested as insurance against faculty stalemate.

"The second assumption," continues Rocchi, "is that tenure is considered as the ultimate security blanket under which a fossil could start its long and arduous hibernation. Jim Clifford said and I agree with him that this is not the main thrust behind tenure."

"If a tentured faculty member consistently underperforms, stops personal and intellectual growth in such a way that it could be documented," questioned Rocchi, "what should prevent measures from being taken to reverse the tenure decision?"

"I know this is a country that loves to be bound by self-imposed laws, hard to implement and harder to undo... Maybe a British lesson could serve as an illuminating example... A clear system of expectations could be articulated. Concise professional standards of teaching and research in the various fields could be spelled out as a guide for all faculty members to abide by."

"The third assumption is that the status quo of some tentured and some nontentured faculty is best. I see many inconsistencies where a totally tentured faculty or even total abolition of tenure would be better."

Inadequate tenure evaluation is Rocchi's fourth assumption. "Everyone talks about the problem, and insists that the evaluation process must be put to question before tenure itself." He added that more active student involvement should be included in the process.

"Let's be candid though," concluded

Rocchi, "We are in different times; the job market and the economy have changed, giving us rigid faculty screening not matched by the same standards for student admissions."

When questioned about improvement in the present tenure system, Faculty Advancement committee member Dr. Bruce Rodgers (tentured) said that improvement has to come in the kinds of letters which are written by colleagues and the evaluations made by the students; some of the colleagues do not take enough time in writing the letters, some write three or four sentences, and others detailed explanations.

"I think the colleagues should evaluate both sides of the professor, good and bad," said Rodgers.

Professor of English Esther Wagner (tentured) insists tenure is an idea "whose time has gone."

"I would much prefer a system of five year contracts," explained Wagner, "the notion of security of employment that assures a professional in his thirties of permanency in his job is short of outright atrocity and is repulsive to me."

Wagner said there was a time when such security was absolutely necessary. She thinks that the time has passed, and the institutions and the profession are no longer served by it.

The President has proposed alternatives to the existing system of tenure. One possibility included three year contract positions with the privilege of negotiating wages at the end of the contract period. Faculty members, would lose the tenure security but gain the right to bargain for salary.

"It certainly seems to me," commented University Vice President James Clifford, (tentured) "that a talented faculty member would wish to renegotiate his or her wage periodically with the University, whereas a defensive faculty member would certainly wish...to retain tenure for his or her own protection."

Clifford said that UPS and other institutions like it may be considering such alternative systems in the future and this should not be threatening to current faculty members as there would almost certainly be a "grandfather clause" to protect those people who had come to the University with the understanding they could seek, attain and retain tenure.

According to Dr. Richard E. Hughes, author of several papers on tenure and Former Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Boston College, professors who now have tenure are contractually entitled to it and any plan that would deprive them of tenure would be illegal.

If the tenure system were changed, one would find 66% of the faculty holding a "life long" contract, and the remaining 34% having to negotiate contracts with the university, and having no real form of job security.

When asked for comment, Assistant to the Dean of the University, Darrell Reek (tentured) said that tenure decisions are always difficult because they involve the future of colleagues and careers.

"Nevertheless, tenure decisions must be made," explained Reek, "Over the years, a carefully devised procedure for tenure proceedings has been worked out."

Reek said that the procedures are spelled out with a great deal of precision, and with due regard to the right of all.

"The procedures in the Faculty Code might be improved upon in some degree, but it would be difficult, what is important is to make sure the procedures are followed in every case in a spirit of generosity," added Reek.

"The most important consideration in evaluations leading to tenure," explained Reek, "is to make certain that the process is regarded as something other than a way to get job security."

In the 1972 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Florence Moog, Professor of Biology at Washington University in St. Louis states that the distinction between tentured and



University President Philip Phibbs: "I try to run a fair tenure procedure..." photo by jeff strong

nontentured faculty should be abolished and the present probationary period might be replaced by a series of short contracts, of perhaps three years, followed by longer contracts, possibly of seven years.

Moog suggests that "each seven year contract would include a sabbatical year... each faculty member should have the option, at the end of each contract period, of having his performance evaluated as a whole, or primarily in terms of his teaching or his research."

The Biology Professor concludes that the renewal procedures would have to be hedged about with guarantees of academic due process similar to those that now exist and it would be important to establish that the renewal of the contract be earned by satisfactory service.

Chairman of the Chemistry Dept., Professor Keith Berry believes that a faculty member should still be retained on the faculty even if he doesn't receive tenure.

Berry maintains that there should be a program to allow nontentured professors to stay on as faculty as long as there is enough student interest warranting the professor's service in his department.

In his twelfth year at the University, Berry believes the tenure system is more consistent today than it was seven years ago.

"I don't think we are at the place we could be," explained Berry, "but we are a whole lot better off than before."

When asked about the proposed three year visiting professorship idea, Berry said he does not like the visiting professor idea because the "visitor" might not do as good a job as he could if he had a future at the institution.

Berry maintains there are two reasons the University does not want every faculty member tentured: 1) the longer one stays here the more expensive it becomes, and 2) the University needs "new blood" with up to date experience.

"I think that the tenure system has changed drastically within the past ten years," explained Berry, "we are much more selective in who we give tenure to now than we used to."

Geology Professor Norman Anderson (tentured) insisted that the tenure process is an

attempt to come as close to objectivity as possible, but due to human nature, it can't be totally objective.

"I am worried about a lot of the words going in the TRAIL," commented Anderson, "because I don't believe the people who are saying things really know about the tenure process."

History Professor Theodore Taranovski (untentured) does not share the administrations' worries about a fully tentured faculty because he does not think it will happen.

"I think a fully tentured faculty will represent a cohesive community of scholars," explains Taranovski, "and it will create institutional continuity concerned with the welfare of both the students and the University."

Occupational Therapy Professor K.K. Kshepakaran (untentured) said that tenure is not a fair and equitable way of deciding who has both the best qualifications and ability to teach.

"The student evaluation is definitely a good factor in the tenure evaluation process," stated Kshepakaran, "but you will always find some students who don't like a teacher."

Kshepakaran believes that most of the students have a genuine interest in the evaluations.

Donald Kelm, (untentured), Professor of Art, said the Administration should do away with tenure and adopt a system of five year renewable contracts.

"You are going to have to revise the entire tenure process or else you are going to have to throw the whole thing out," explained Kelm, "I think the university should have untentured positions so they will not have to make decisions."

Kelm said the University finds the tenure process somewhat embarrassing because they have to make too many arbitrary decisions.

"I think the University is coming up with some weak reasons why they are not granting tenure to many of those who were up for it," concluded Kelm.



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second in a series

perusing past papers

by michael george

The second world war made some pre-Pearl Harbor intrusions into the TRAIL of the late 30's. At first articles dealt only with the remote conflict in Europe, but as December 7, 1941 approached stories began to concentrate on the effect of the war on American students in Europe.

One such article described in eloquent terms the fate of some Rhodes scholars: "Fear of raining Nazi bombs has caused present holders of Rhodes scholarships to flee from Oxford and the land of Chaucer for more peaceful shores."

Yet despite the expanding Axis threat, the TRAIL, and thus the College of Puget Sound campus, managed to remain distant from the horror that gripped Europe. Concern over the progress of the war seemed peripheral at best.

A few examples will suffice to demonstrate the tone of the TRAIL in the pre-war years.

In 1939 the TRAIL published the regulations concerning the conduct of the residents of the women's dorm. No "gentlemen callers" were allowed in the dorm after 7:30 pm. No phone calls got past the matron after 10:30, except in the case of an emergency.

A weekly feature was "Trailing Tunes," a musical review of the current hits. In September of 1939 the most talked about song was "Blue Orchids" by Tommy Dorsey. This was the era of the big bands, you will remember, and CPS students and the TRAIL reviewer debated the relative merits of Goodman, Shaw and Miller. To look through these lists of popular songs reminds one of old war movies, in which soldiers won and lost their heavily-lipsticked girls to the sound of these famous tunes.

Also in 1939 the TRAIL conducted a poll of CPS students concerning their views on the blossoming war. The results prove very enlightening.

The first question asked if the United States should fear an attack from the Orient. Only 60 students responded in the affirmative to 484 who answered that the U.S. had nothing to fear from the Japanese.

Student opinion closed a bit with the second question, which asked "Would you be willing to fight if Japan took Hawaii?" A total of 259 students answered yes, and 296 responded that such an attack would not stir up their patriotic war fury.

The mood of the campus changed quickly after Pearl Harbor. A sense of urgency and of delicious excitement took over the pages of the TRAIL. The paper enthusiastically reported on the fun that accompanied the

campus blackouts, and boasted that classes in first aid and mob control were filling quickly. An energy seems to have infected the campus—with the involvement of the US in the war, a purpose and rallying point was introduced into the lives of the students.

But throughout the duration of the war the spirit of total national commitment that was so noticeable in its pages during the first world war was absent. The weekly reports from the battlefields, the essays on American greatness, the poetry imaginatively expressing the agonies of armed conflict all had disappeared. Reaction to the war appeared in new, more subtly patriotic ways.

Advertisements urging students to purchase war bonds were introduced in early 1942. These ads are fantastic representatives of contemporary American thought. Their illustrations remind one of a Thomas Hart Benton painting. One finds strong-armed men with rolled sleeves, sturdy lunch boxes (one of the greatest of American institution) and crumpled work hats.

These men are the very embodiment of an invincible America. One of these stout-hearted men is always pointing to smoking industrial stacks on the horizon. If there was a national spirit in the TRAIL of the second world war, it was the spirit of the united worker.

A major event that took place during the war years deserves a brief note. In 1942 the new Student Union building opened in Kittredge Hall. There was a grand opening ceremony, and the TRAIL published a picture of the wonderful soda fountain in the new student hangout. What a place it must have been to congregate! So college-like and wholesome—one is tempted to search the picture for the visages of Ricky and David Nelson.

Concern over the communist expansions first appeared in the TRAIL in 1948. It was a different world after Hiroshima and Nagasaki—the nuclear era had begun, and the world was speeding up. An editorial reflected this new world-view: "Modern man is moving at such a terrific pace that he doesn't want to take time to reason or await the outcome of long verbal arguments. He wants action—now."

This enlightened editorial discouraged the outright oppression of communists, and stressed the need for students to make up their own minds. "If youth cannot be trusted to exercise thinking and judgement when confronted with misleading information," it asked, "then who can?"

The era of intense political questioning had begun. It was to have brief lifespan in the TRAIL of late forties, only to submerge almost entirely in the 50's. The conflict in Vietnam was to once again bring the questioning spirit to life.

survivalsurvival

by peter orser

The negative arguments against nuclear power seem to be just as convincing as the positive outlined in last week's survival column (TRAIL April 30). The emotional facet of this controversy in the negative perspective seems to be just as devastating as the technical overview. The most important technical problems seem to be the question of wastes and certain aspects of the economic question.

The fact that we are proposing an energy source that is futuristic is the most significant emotional deterrent. Most people do not understand the effects, the process, the benefits, or the hazards as well as the more conventional modes of energy production. Nuclear power initiates a multitude of distorted images that eliminate the possibility of an objective perspective. However, looking beyond this distortion, the pertinent question is, "Will an increase in energy production through nuclear power provide a higher standard of living?"

Is more necessarily better? The old adage, "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer" certainly holds true for energy as well as money. Do we need that aggravation to the already pecuniarily separated population? In the United States where man is overweight, lazy, and wasteful, the possibility of a few sacrifices for the conservation of energy do not seem that grim. Unfortunately this is a personal assumption that is not shared by many people addressed in this article.

A less abstract reason for the negative position against nuclear power involves the proper handling of nuclear wastes. A major percentage of the initial fuel comes back void of its fissionable elements. Some of these elements have very short half-lives, but a few have half-lives up to 250,000 years; requiring storage for 500,000 years. These wastes are extremely radioactive with a high standard temperature; due to radioactive decay.

Many suggestions for storage have been made, but none have been fully tested. The major concern in finding an acceptable method, is making sure suitable safeguard: are taken to keep wastes out of the atmosphere for the required 500,000 years.

The natural process of diffusion presents the most immediate threat to radioactive exposure. Typically, waste has been stored without knowing the actual effect. Already there have been significant leaks from waste storage areas. If this is representative of the decision making on nuclear issues, drastic changes need to be made if the development of nuclear power is continued.

Before the wastes are stored, they must go through a reprocessing stage to separate the absolute waste from the Plutonium and leftover Uranium. Unfortunately this process must be done by remote control to protect the personnel involved. However, this presents the problem of excessive leakage. Krypton-85 and Tritium are two of the elements that suffer high leakage. It has been projected that the annual release of Krypton-85 by the year 2000 will be 250 million curies.

Since capitalism is the mainstay of the American system it is very important to deal with pecuniary values as they apply to the production of nuclear power. The actual cost of operation is significantly less for nuclear power. However, we must also consider other cost escalators that are important parts in the manufacture of this fuel.

The fact that Uranium is found in very low percentages means that much of the cost of electricity paid by the public must be spent for the very expensive process of Uranium enrichment. Reprocessing must also be considered, and these in themselves make power from the atom a very expensive proposition.

Many people consider their health very valuable, and believe that its monetary value far outweighs the prospects of nuclear power. The decrease in the quality of the environment from radioactivity would cost us dearly. Converting this to economic terms, the taxes and insurances that would increase as well as the quality of life, would for most be no better, if not worse.

Finally, the cost of the fuel is also an important economic aspect that must be considered. Presently, the cost is small in comparison to fossil fuels. However, because Uranium is also very finite, the cost will spiral as oil has; making nuclear power somewhat impractical. The projected reserves will last approximately 40 years. The problem is, however, that many of the reserves considered in this projection are merely huge approximations that may yield nothing. If we are to continue our full-scale production of this energy source it seems only logical that we completely understand the realms of our Uranium resources.

There seem to be a number of ambiguities that put a significant strain on the progress of nuclear power as an energy resource. Hopefully, these will not be overlooked because of our greed for energy.

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sing a song for summer

Auditions will be held this Saturday, May 8, at 10 am for the UPS summer theatrical productions. The shows being produced this summer are *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, and *Oklahoma*.

Those auditioning for the musicals are asked to bring a prepared song to the Inside Theatre.

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sports

vaulter key for cindermen

by matt mccully

University of Puget Sound pole vaulter Mike Ramoska led the Loggers to a fifth place finish in the annual Vancouver Relays last Saturday, as he took first in his event.

Ramoska, who is currently one of the top Northwest small college vaulters with a jump of 14'8", won the event with a vault of 14'2". He is still awaiting the arrival of his new pole, which he and Coach Joe Peyton hope will propel him over 15'0 before the end of the season.

The Loggers finished with 32 points, good enough for fifth place in the field of 17 representatives. Spokane Community College won the meet with 117 team points.

Eight of the Loggers 13 entries placed in individual events, as well as all four UPS relay teams. Mark Brown captured fourth place in the Roger Bannister Mile with a time of 4:15.6, one of the top mile runs in UPS history. Frank Olotoa also took a fourth place in the hammer, and placed seventh in the discus.

Brian Broillet finished fifth in the 3,000 meter steeplechase as his time of 9:26.4 broke his own school record.

Mark Wells placed in the most events for the Loggers as he took fifth in the long jump, eighth in the javelin, and tenth in the high jump.

Other UPS placers were Randy Moon, fifth in the 110 meter hurdles, Calvin Saunders, seventh in the 100 meters, and Alex Krumins, eighth and fifteenth in the long jump and 400 meter hurdles, respectively.

The UPS distance relay team captured second place, the 400 and 1600 meter teams took seventh place, and the sprint relay team wound up in ninth place.

Coach Peyton was pleased with the Loggers' performance, and in particular the fifth place finish with only 13 UPS competitors in the meet. He had praise for all of his performers.

"Our distance runners really looked good," he said. "They have been super all year long, and have kept us in a lot of meets."

In regards to Ramoska's win in the pole vault, he said, "Mike has been really consistent for us all year. He is an athlete you can depend on in the pole vault."

Peyton was also impressed with Mark Brown's run in the mile, and pleased with Mark Wells' contributions in the field events.

The Loggers will have their first home meet tomorrow afternoon at 1:00 in Baker Stadium, as they host George Fox College. The Bruins are usually a pretty competitive team, and their program has been improving a great deal in the past few years, making for an interesting meet.

lewis led linkmen

The University of Puget Sound golf team won its first match as it took top honors in the Division II section of the two day Western Washington State College Invitational in Bellingham last week.

Edging Central Washington State College by a single stroke, UPS had a total of 795 points. Western had an 810 total and Eastern Washington State College rounded out the field with 817.

John Lewis, fast becoming the team's leader, was the medalist for

the Loggers for the third straight week. Lewis' two day score was 158.

Rick Perrault was second for the Loggers with a 159. Next in line was Dan Stafford and Jim Cowan with 161, and Jim Campbell anchored the team with a solid 163.

This was by far the Loggers' best showing of the season. Hopefully, this improvement will show up in their last two matches, the EWCS Invitational yesterday and today and the NORPAC Golf Conference May 17 and 18.

ups 12-12 in norpac

The University of Puget Sound baseballers split a pair of doubleheaders last weekend, and wrapped up their conference play, as the close of the 1976 season draws near.

The Loggers downed the University of Idaho 6-1 and 2-1 last Saturday, before losing to the league leader, Gonzaga, 5-4 and 2-1 on Monday. The results left UPS with a final Northern Pacific Conference mark of 12 wins and 12 losses, and an overall season record of 18 wins and 19 losses.

UPS played Pacific Lutheran on Tuesday, Oregon State on Wednesday, and finishes the season tomorrow at 1 pm against Western Washington State College here on Burns Field.

Senior catcher Ron Reeves had a big afternoon in the Loggers' sweep of Idaho. The big righthander hit safely in all three plate appearances in the opener, and went two for three in the nightcap. He had two runs batted in, and scored two runs himself in the opener.

Lefty Tim Parker picked up the win for UPS in the opener, limiting the Vandals to five hits and two walks, while striking out nine.

Larry Janowicz and Scott Gunderson combined for a three-hitter in the second game, with Gunderson picking up the decision. Freshman Rod McHattie got the game winning hit for the Loggers, breaking up a 1-1 deadlock in the fifth inning.

crew wins meyer cup again

For the second year in a row, the University of Puget Sound crew won the Meyer Cup Regatta which pitted UPS against Pacific Lutheran University rowers.

The Loggers won the varsity-eight race by five lengths to win the coveted trophy and the Tacoma crew championships.

It was a second time for Brian Ray, George Bryant, Tom Hazeltine and Bob Thomas who all rowed in the winning Meyer Cup shell last year.

Other oarsmen in the boat were Peter Odland, Mike Curtice, Bruce Landram, and Russ Babcock. Jean Bohannen was coxswain.

UPS also won the junior varsity-eight by five lengths and the lightweight-four by 1½ lengths while the women lost a very close race by 2½ lengths.

Paul Meyer, 75 year-old founder of the regatta, was among the spectators at the Meyer Cup.

This weekend the Loggers are

participating in the Steward Cup Regatta in Seward Park in Seattle. UPS will enter the La Fromboise Cup, the small college championship of the Northwest. The Steward Cup is the Northwest major college championship.

Along with the varsity-eight, which will race in the La Fromboise, UPS also will have two entries in the lightweight-four and one in the freshman four divisions. A women's-four will be fielded, too.



For the second year, UPS crew accepts the Meyer Cup which they won by defeating the PLU crew in a special regatta.

crew is more than a 'symphony of motion'

Dear Sports Editor,

It is not very often that I come upon an entire group of people that is involved in an activity to which it gives immeasurable effort, energy, thought, and cooperation. This dedication is to be found in the men who are a part of the UPS Crew... and I am so fortunate to know these people. I'm not writing this in order to pat anybody's back, but to possibly bring to light a mostly obscured part of superior athletics that exists in the realm of this university.

Before I entered college, I had no idea what crew was, so I decided to find out by doing it. That was three seasons ago and at this point I am still learning. To me, "athletics" entails a perfect harmony of an individuals mind and body... agility, stamina, intelligence, strength of mind, and creativity. More and more each year, I have seen these lofty traits exhibited by oarsmen. When I say these things, people most likely scoff, make doubtful quips, or just puzzle; but that is because it is such a relatively uncommon sport in this area. Crew is not basketball, football, track, etc. As a community, we are not familiar with it.

I mentioned "superior athletics" that exist here: Three and one-half months of rising from the sack at 5 am to run and row. Hour after hour of strenuous muscular activity. Mile upon mile of stamina. Mental discipline to think of every detail of every single stroke of the oar. Trying to attain "total" team cooperation and continuity. Becoming a perfect image of some indescribable perfection. Conforming. Using one's intelligence to


continuously improve and perfect one's own style. And among all of this, maintaining a personal uniqueness... a very trying task. The superiority of athletics is in part the sketchy description I gave above—but more than this is the idea that these men are doing it because, I think they desire to and revel in trying to perfect this facet of their existences. Obviously they are not doing it to get their names in newspapers, or to receive "scholarships," or to show thousands of spectators how good they are.

These men who I row with are of the type I admire. They work their butts off, they are witty, crude, philosophic, base creatures, intelligent, straightforward, ready to listen to and accept constructive criticism, sensitive, happy, and strong... I could go on and on.

Crew has been described as a "Symphony of Motion": it is that and more. This is my fourth year in contact with this fulfilling sport and I have seen the team's endeavor improve many, many fold here at UPS. And this year has been a rewarding and enlightening experience, I must say. In this group, there is true intelligence and dedication.

(The group: Russ Babcock, George Bryant, Brian Cole, Mike Curtice, Tom Griffith, Tom Hazeltine, George Jewett, Bruce Landram, Tony Madeiros, Pico Nagai, Riley O'Brien, Peter Odland, Chuck Shotwell, Bob Thomas. Coxswains—Jean Bohannen, Tracie Poole. Coach—Bill Kalenius.)

brian ray



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netmen conclude season im track meet may 12

The 1976 tennis season concluded this week for the University of Puget Sound men's team. The Loggers had a 5-7 record going into Wednesday's match with Tacoma Community College and a possible Thursday encounter with Everett Community College.

The Loggers picked up their fifth win last week against Olympic College, with a 5-4 decision on the UPS courts. With the match tied at four, the UPS doubles team of Al Barber and Dale Bryan won a tense 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 match, to give the Loggers the victory.

Singles players Ben Jones, Jack Whittall, John Jacobson, and Chris Woodruff picked up the other Logger wins.

The Loggers dropped two matches this past weekend, a 9-0 decision to Eastern Washington, and a 6-3 heartbreaker to Whitworth.

The turning point in the Whitworth match came when Jack Whittall, leading in his singles match 4-2, sprained his ankle, was unable to continue, and had to forfeit his match. Not only did it give Whitworth an extra win point, but it broke up the usual UPS doubles teams, forcing new combinations of players to play together. The Loggers couldn't adjust, lost all three doubles matches, and

consequently, the match.

It was a disappointing loss for Coach Jim Hovee and the Loggers, but Hovee commented that he "thought we played pretty well in the match, anyway. If it weren't for Jack's ankle I really think we would have won the match."

Ben Jones, Randy Smith, and John Jacobson were the Logger winners for the day.

And now Coach Hovee's sights turn to next year, and what looks like a solid base for a good team.

"We only lose one player," Hovee said optimistically, "and we already have a couple of good recruits who should really help the program."

"We plan to get underway in late September and early October with conditioning and drills, and really turn this into a successful year-round program," he concluded.

The one graduating senior Hovee mentioned is Eric DePoorter, who played number one and two singles for the Loggers, as well as doubles.

"Eric had some good wins for us," Hovee said. "He was a good competitive player and will be hard to replace."

A men's intramural track and field meet will be held at Baker Stadium May 12.

The meet is open to anyone who wants to compete (excluding the cindermen of the UPS team). To enter a team in the meet, leave the team name and a list of members with the Assistant Dean of Students office, room 208, in the SUB.

Individuals not competing on a team can enter in two running and one field event. Teams can enter two people in each of the nine events, with points awarded to the top five finishers.

Last year a large number of spectators under sunny skies saw the Phi Deltis win the meet by an

overwhelming margin, setting a new meet record by accumulating 94 team points.

Seven new records were set in the nine events last year. Frank O'Loughin long jumped 20'2 1/2", Dave Rowan heaved the shot put 50' 6 1/2", and John Lewis high jumped 5-10 to set new records in the field events. Pat O'Loughin's 50 yard dash, Don Papasadero's 100 and George Dixon's 220 marks set new records in the running events.

The only existing records left are the mile relay and the 880 yard dash. Warmups for the meet will begin at 3 pm with the opening event slated for 3:30.

what's in a name?

by ty morris

Blue Duck, Hershey Squirts, Tina's Terrible Truckers and Jfsloshwig Coolerius are names of men's intramural teams.

What's in a name? According to members of men's intramural teams it could mean the winning edge and is the vital ingredient when establishing a team.

Intramural director Gregg Dohrn said, "This is the craziest bunch of names I have run across since being involved in intramurals. I don't know how they come up with them each and every year."

Teams such as Claes Oldenberg Softballs, Go-Nads, Spanish Flyers and Jack-in-the-Box dot the different divisions of the various intramural activities.

It gives them a feeling of uniqueness and individuality and a lot of teams pride themselves on their team name. "A lot of thought must go into them," confessed Dohrn.

Dohrn's favorites range from a list headed by the Schtuping Gang followed by Ward Smith, Flo's Diner and Exotic Dancing Bowling team.

"But it's impossible to pick a definite winner because they are all original, and are one of the facets that make up intramurals, though some are quite warped," states Dohrn.

netwomen victorious at home

by colleen mckay

The University of Puget Sound women's tennis team picked up two wins at home as they brought their season record to seven wins and five losses.

These wins came on top of two 1-8 losses to the University of Washington B Team and Pacific Lutheran University.

Against an exceptionally strong UW team, Deanna Nichols's 4-6, 6-4,

7-5 match provided the single UPS score.

Nichols and Zelda Zabinsky picked up a doubles victory against PLU with a 1-6, 6-2 6-3 match to again give UPS its only score.

At home, however, the Loggers came through with a victory over Western Washington's second six and, as Coach Dawn Bowman put it, "an incredible upset" of Lewis and Clark.

UPS's second six defeated WWSC

6-3 as Lynn Ellen Johnson, Eileen Galt, Joan Salzer, and Lyn Truesdell won their singles matches. Doubles teams of Frances Schenk and Truesdell won their singles matches. Doubles teams of Frances Schenk and Truesdell, and of Johnson and Celeste Brilhante also defeated their opponents. Bowman was pleased with this win especially since these women will make up the nucleus of next year's tennis team.

Against Lewis and Clark, a traditionally strong tennis team, depth was the key to the victory as the fourth, fifth, and sixth women and doubles teams picked up the victory.

Singles winners were Johnson, Nichols, and Brilhante while doubles winners were a Cara Sue Cross, Johnson team and a Nichols, Brilhante team.

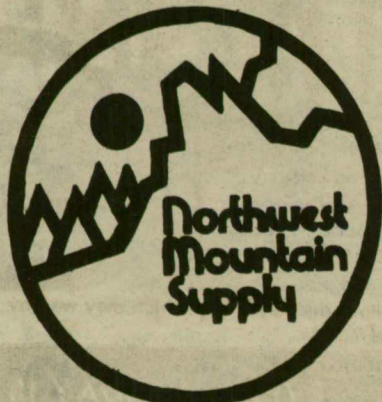
"I am pleased but not surprised," commented Coach Bowman about the victory, as she added, "UPS has the potential to perform very well in women's athletics."

This weekend the tennis team is competing in a qualifying tournament in Parkland. They are aiming at regionals which will be next weekend.

sportsworld features grimm

Fred Grimm, offensive tackle on the Logger football squad as well as the ASUPS business vice-president, will be this week's special guest on SportsWorld.

Grimm will discuss his life on the grid-iron, the elected positions he's held and the overall important contribution athletics make in other endeavors. Hear Fred Grimm this Sunday at 6:15 on KUPS's SportsWorld.



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two at regionals

The 1976 track season ended for all but two of the UPS women's track team last weekend in Ellensburg, as Betty Andrews and Sue Kendall will represent the Loggers in the Northwest Regionals meet this weekend.

Andrews, in the 880, and Kendall, in the 100 and 220, were the only UPS competitors to meet the qualifying standards in their event. Andrews has a season best of 2:28.1, while Kendall's qualifying times were 11.8 in the 100 and 26.7 in the 220.

Shot putter Tina McClellan just missed qualifying in her event in last week's qualifying meet in Ellensburg. The standard is 39'0, and twice she threw over 40', but scratched on each throw. Her season high was 38'3", just nine inches away from regional qualifying, and under two feet away from qualifying for Nationals.

McClellan finished fifth in the event, picking up the only Logger points in the meet, as UPS finished fourteenth out of 17 schools.

The Regional meet opened today (Friday) in Boise, with the preliminary rounds of each event, and the finals slated for tomorrow. About 75 schools will be represented in the meet.

Andrews, a freshman from Shelton, hopes to break her own personal best in the 880, and will be shooting for a time of 2:25 or better. "I'll be happy if I reach the finals", the distance runner commented while noting the exceptional competition in the meet.

Kendall, unavailable for comment, has her best hopes in the 220, where her 26.8 time earlier in the year is the best in UPS history.

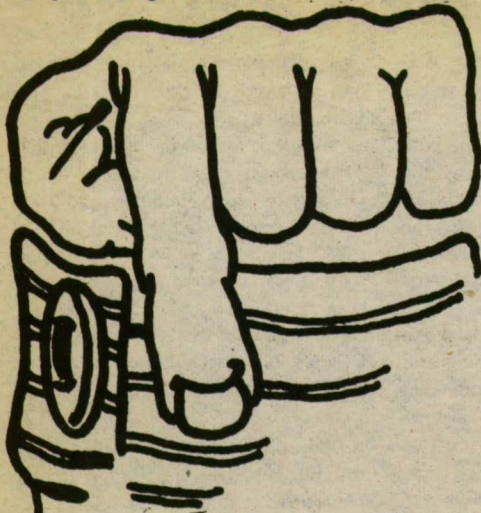
sailors

fourth in nw

The University of Puget Sound's sailing teams finish fourth in the Northwest Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association finals last weekend in Bellingham.

Combined scores of UPS's A team of Randy Nulle and Jim Larrison and B team of Janet Baxter and Ted Wilson accounted for UPS's placing in the 16 race series.

The University of Washington defeated Western Washington State College by 3/4 point to take first in the regatta and become the Northwest representative to the national championships in New York in late May.



On the Cuff

Friday May 7

Campus Flick: *Love & Death*, 6:30 and 9 pm, Mc006, 25 cents.
KUPS: Rolling Stones' *Black and Blue*, 8 pm
Women's Track: NCWSA Regionals at Boise State
Women's Tennis: Qualifying Tourney
Asian Studies Colloquium: A.B. Woodside UBC,
"The Vietnamese Revolution in its Current Phase" 4 pm, J203

Saturday May 8

Campus Flick: *Love & Death*, 6:30 and 9 pm, Mc006, 25 cents.
Women's Tennis: Qualifying Tourney
Women's Track: NCWSA Regionals at Boise State
Crew: Stewards Cup in Seattle
Men's Track: George Fox at UPS, 1 pm
Lion's Club World Championship Rodeo, Jasper TX

Sunday May 9

Mother's Day
Honors Colloquium: Carla Hall, "Thanatology and Japanese Culture"
6:30 pm, McCormick Room, Library

Monday May 10

Women's Studies: *Blow for Blow*, 7:30 pm, Mc006

Tuesday May 11

Women's Studies: *Blow for Blow*, (first half) 12 noon, J203
Agape Fellowship, 7 pm SUB, Room 1
Sociology party—meeting: 7:30 pm 3319 North 7th

Wednesday May 12

Women's Studies: *Blow for Blow*, (second half) 12 noon, J203
Steve Winwood's B'day

Thursday May 13

Calveras County Jumping Frog Jubilee: Angel Camp, CA (13-16)

Friday May 14

Campus Flick: *2001: A Space Odyssey*, 6:30 and 9 pm, Mc006, 25 cents.
Women's Tennis: NCWSA Regionals
Women's Track: ALAW Nationals
Crew: Western Sprints, Berkeley
Rooster Day Celebration, Broken Arrow OK

a weekly publication of the associated students of the university of puget sound. opinions expressed in the trail are not necessarily those of the university, its administration faculty, the associated student body or the puget sound trail staff.

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asian films featured

The Honors Program / Asian Program Colloquium presents on Wednesday, May 12, 3:00 - 5:00 pm in Mc006 a film, *Woman in the Dunes* - postwar Japanese film masterpiece based on the novel by Abe Kobo.

Thursday, May 13, 2:00 pm in Library 212 there will be a post-film follow-up discussion in conjunction with History 348: Japan's Modern Century.

The Asian Studies colloquium presents on Friday, 14 May, 4:00 pm in Jones 203 *China Observed, March-April, 1976* by Lucy and George F. Jewett.

reid receives award

Paul Reid, a senior Business major will be going to George Washington University in Washington, D.C., to work on his Masters in Business Administration. He received a Scottish Rite Fellowship, worth \$4500 for graduate study. He was one of two people in the state who received this award.

Presently Reid is Business Manager for the TRAIL

SENIORS—Please fill out this questionnaire

All Seniors are invited to come to the annual Senior Picnic, Saturday May 29, 4-6 pm in the Music Quad. Picnic and live entertainment are free to all Seniors.

Please return this cut-out to the Commencement Committee by Tuesday, May 11, 1 pm (Place in the Ticket Boxes).

1. What do you suggest be the Senior Gift?

_____ a new readerboard in front of the Art Building (for posting events)

_____ a donation of Pacific Northwest books to the UPS Library

other suggestions _____

2. Would you enjoy a short vocal/guitar interlude included in Commencement, May 30?

_____ yes _____ no

comment _____

Please Sign _____

oratory winners named

Celeste Norris won first place and Bill Bingham took second in the 11th annual Oratory contest held at UPS on April 26, 27, and 28.

The contest was for the best persuasive speech on the topic of the contestant's choice.

everest member will speak

Mountaineer William F. Unsoeld, a member of the 1963 American Mt. Everest Expedition which was the first to ascend the West Ridge route on Mt. Everest, will deliver a lecture at the University of Puget Sound Tuesday, May 11, at 7:30 pm in Kilworth Memorial Chapel.

gov candidate here tues

John Spellman, a Republican candidate for Governor of Washington, will appear on the UPS campus next Tuesday, May 11. Spellman will be speaking and answering students questions in the SUB Lounge at 8:00 pm.

aristotle examined

Aletheia presents Professor David Keyt, chairperson of the University of Washington Philosophy Department. He will lecture on "Aristotle's Ideal State" on Friday, 14 May, at 4:00 pm in J204. Everyone is welcome.

come blow your horn

The UPS Jazz Ensemble will present its Spring Concert on Wednesday, May 19 at 8:15 in Kilworth Memorial Chapel on the campus.

The 21 member ensemble, under the direction of Dr. Charles Pendleton, will perform a varied program of large ensemble jazz literature, including "Moten Swing", an early Count Basie work.

The public is invited to this complimentary concert.

business banquet held

Saturday evening, May UPS's professional business fraternities, Phi Chi Theta and Alpha Kappa Psi, will celebrate another season of brotherhood and service when they meet for their annual Spring Award's Banquet. The festivities will begin in the Tacoma Doric Motor Hotel at 6:00 pm with dinner served at 7:00 pm. A short program of award presentations and installation of new officers will be at 8:00 pm followed by dancing until 1:00 am. All members and alumni of Phi Chi Theta and Alpha Kappa Psi are invited to attend. For reservations call 756-3158.

kups specials announced

KUPS has a good week of special programming lined up. On Monday at 7 pm Duke Ellington's "The Ellington Suites," Thursday, May 13 "Watercourse Way," The new Shadowfax album. The Don Harrison Band will be the featured artists from 7 - 8 pm on Saturday the 15th.

remann arts exhibited

Lakewood Tenzler Library will be hosting a Children's Art Show until May 15th. Artists are students 7-18 years old from Remann Juvenile Center.

Debbie Davis, UPS student volunteer at Remann Hall, originated the idea for the student art show.

student heads

UPS senior Elaine J. Woodworth, 22, was in Portland last week attending the General Conference of the United Methodist Church and making some sort of history in the process: She is heading the Pacific Northwest delegation to the conference and is the youngest person ever to do so.

scholarship awarded

Barbara Hunter, a UPS junior was named first runner-up for the flight training scholarship offered annually by the Link Foundation/Arnold Air Society—Angel Flight ROTC. Hunter is the Angel Flight Area Commander.

PERSONAL ADS



FOR SALE 1975 Yamaha 350. Only 500 miles. Perfect Condition. Many extras. \$950 or best offer. Brad Eliot: 752-7613.

Teachers wish to babysit home for summer. Will take care of yard and pay own utilities. Call 922-7879.

SUMMER ROOMMATE(S) NEEDED for house six blocks off campus, one or two males. Call Pete 752-5441.

The last issue of this year's TRAIL will be published next Friday, May 14. Final deadline for copy and letters to the editor is Monday noon.

Off the Cuff

